The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

2003

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Doreen Stanton

EDITOR

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

On page 51 you will find the news from the WFRS Convention written by Ethel Freeman. I will add for myself that I was there too, participating in the lectures and meetings. My best news is that we have four, I hope, new writers for next year with subjects that will be of interest.

For this year, we have two long articles on newly established rose gardens, at least one of which hopes to become a nursery, hybridizing and selling new Canadian introductions. The second garden is trying to become a sort of living museum of Canadian roses. Read them through and if you have information on Canadian roses or plants of Canadian roses that they might be looking for, get in touch with them directly or through the Editor or the Secretary. We'll be happy to pass along any information you have.

This year has seen the loss of some great rosarians both in our own country and abroad. Some of you have already heard of the death of Graham Stuart Thomas and an obituary from the journal of the Royal Horticultural Society appears later in these pages. Three of our own, Betty Budd, Robert Erskine and Evelyn Fallis have also died this year.

Art Drysdale has written us a well-researched if controversial article on pesticides. Increasingly, I find myself at odds with people who tell me how bad pesticides are with almost no scientific support for their arguments and they talk about chemicals as though they were some invention of the devil. All I can remember was my introduction to chemistry when the teacher said that all life is chemicals and that each of us little humans was made up of a few cents worth of chemicals and a lot of water. More and more as I read about research into various food items and other everyday chemicals, I return to the principle of "moderation in all things". Water itself is a chemical (H_2O) and too much of it will kill you. Surprise!! An excess of chocolate, a much more complex chemical and the delight of many people and recently found to be good for us humans, will kill a dog. And when will these things be banned?

The Clearing House is a little smaller than usual because George Shewchuk, one of our most enthusiastic contributors, has had to give up his garden. George, Richard Chambers has commented how much he will miss you and so will the rest of us. Richard also pleads for people to contribute to the Clearing House while Ross Linton in his article calls contributors our Canadian test gardens. If you think about it, establishing any kind of a test garden in this wonderfully expansive and diverse country of ours would need at least one garden in each province. And do you know a millionaire with that kind of money? Introduce us, puhl-e-e-e-ease!!

In the meantime, let me add how important even one or two reports on new roses from people in every province is to all of us and how easy it is to do. Take a pencil and the forms enclosed to your garden the next time you go out to admire your handiwork.

As always, I must point out the excellence and help of my proofreaders, Richard Chambers, Ethel Freeman, Anne Graber, Judith Roback, and Philip Webster. Ethel Freeman acts as my mentor when she is not proofreading, as does Anne Graber, providing me with valuable leads to people who will write for us and better ways to achieve our ends. To our printer, Steve Bass, who keeps improving the Annual through technology while charging us little or no more for the result, a vote of most hearty thanks. I cannot leave this paragraph of congratulations without pointing out that Dr. David Richardson of St. Mary's University and compiler of "Recent Literature on Rose Research" picked up Malcolm Manners' article on DNA studies in last year's Annual and said "fine illustrations and an easily-understood explanation of molecular biology" and we all had a hand in making Dr. Manners look that good!

Finally, you will notice on page 32, a report of a new committee who were constituted to revitalize this Society. Our membership is declining and we badly need help to improve ourselves. We need to reach out to more people across the vast miles of this country, convincing them that growing roses is a delightful and rewarding hobby and that joining their efforts with those of other like-minded people will make it even more so. Even well-known hybridizers complain that convincing people of the joys of rose growing is strangely frustrating. Perhaps we all need to take lessons from the people who promote fast food and rock music. Our product is not only more beautiful; it is better for you.

Doreen Stanton

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and its predecessor
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CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDENS

(Chairman: Doreen Stanton, 172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9)

Demo Gardeners love to show off their gardens but would appreciate a call before visiting. Not nice to be caught with the weeds showing.

Phyllis Brewer	General Delivery, 2105 Northwest Rd. Denman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	250-335-2760	
Brad Jalbert	22771-38th Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786	Most Classes Breeds Miniatures and others.
Art & Dorothy Pastro	5226 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C. V5J 2T6	604-435-7769	Exhibition Roses
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ralston	131 Island Hwy., Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2B2	250-287-8543	Austins Hybrid Teas Climbers
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700	Climbers and Most Others
Don Heimbecker	2107 Hope St. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 2H3	403-244-0060	Hybrid Teas
Wm. Archibald	12 Heritage Court., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 8E1	306-922-2528	
Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518	Most Classes
Donna & Frank Barkey	4405 Townline Rd. N. R.R.2 Blackstock, Ont. L0B 1B0	905-655-3561	
Barbara & Ron Bishop	288 Magnolia Dr., Hamilton, Ont. L9C 6P9	905-387-4936	Hybrid Teas Miniatures

Phyllis Brewer	General Delivery, 2105 Northwest Rd., Denman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	250-335-2760	Old Roses
Edna Caldwell	R.R. 1 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484	Hybrid Teas Hardy & Old Roses
Claire & Ian Finch	21 Ashall Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735	Hybrid Teas Most Classes
Kenneth & Rachel Flood	155 Edgehill Dr., R.R. 3 Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505	Most Classes
Ray & Eleanor Hopkins	14 Lawrence Ave. Stoney Creek, Ont L8G 2M7	905-664-4592	Hybrid Teas OGR's
Walter Lemire	R.R.1 Oldcastle, Ont. N0R 1L0	519-737 6788	Hybrid Teas
Larry Lougheed	19 Sundance Cres Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494	Hybrid Teas
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333 email mcdonald-kenny@sprint.com	
Meredith Miller	651 Walkersfield Rd., Peterborough, Ont. K9J 4W1	705-745-5128	Hybrid Teas Floribundas
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave. Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656	Hybrid Teas Miniatures
Louise Veffer	21 Lescon Rd. Willowdale, Ont. M2J 2G7	416-493-1645	Shrubs Miniatures
Gerry Wade	205 Cherry Ct. Barrie, Ont .L4N 4A5	705-722-6163	Miniatures Many Others
Eileen Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796	

PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS IN CANADA

The rose is known throughout the world as the queen of flowers. The colour, form and fragrance of a rose bring so much pleasure to our lives, but when one is travelling in Canada, obtaining information on rose gardens can be difficult. The travel agent or tourist board may know of a large botanical garden but not the rose gardens in smaller cities and towns. Even people who live within a short distance may not notice or know of the beautiful roses in their area.

The following information on rose gardens has been compiled by various members of the Canadian Rose Society and its affiliate societies. Some of these gardens are large while others are small; some charge for admission; some are open to the public year round while others have specific times and some are by appointment only. We advise you to check before visiting the gardens as some particulars may change.

We hope you will enjoy visiting these rose gardens. Let us know which ones you visited and enjoyed the most. We would like to include the number of roses and any special features for each garden so if you can provide us with more information on a garden or you know of a garden that is not recorded, please contact the editor or the secretary of the Society or email crs@mirror.org

ALBERTA

OLDS COLLEGE ROSE GARDEN
Address: Olds, Alberta
Specialties: Species and shrubs, many early Canadian roses
Contact: Web site: www.oldscollege.ab.ca

CALGARY ZOO ROSE GARDEN
Address: 1300 Zoo Rd. NE, Calgary, Alberta
Admission Charge: Yes
Contact: Web site: www. calgaryzoo.ab.ca

DEVONIAN ROSE GARDEN—THE BETA SIGMA PHI ROSE GARDEN
Address: University of Alberta, Edmonton Alberta. T6G 2E1
Admission Charge: For Rose Arboretum or any other part of the Garden : Adult- $6.50, Senior - $5.75, Youth/Student (12-17 years) - $5.75, Child (2-11 years) - $4.00 (children under 2 - Free), Family - $20.00 (2 adults and up to 3 children under 12 years)
Number of Rose Plants: Between 150 - 200 different kinds of roses or groups of Roses
Main Bloom Period: June - July
Administered by: Dr. Michael Hickman (Associate Director)
Contact: Barry Greig, Devonian Botanic Garden (address as

above), **Telephone:** 780-987-3054, **Fax:** 780-987-4141,
Email: bgreig@ualberta.ca **Web site:** www.discoveredmonton.com/devonian
Rose Specialties: Species roses
Website: www.discoveredmonton.com/devonian

ST. ALBERT ROSE GARDEN
Address: Red Willow Park, St. Albert, Alberta
Number of Plants: 500
Contact: Gudrin Bublitz
Administered by: Society of Friends for the St. Albert Public Gdn.
33 Ash Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta. T8N 3J6
Phone: 780 459-7912
Fax: 780-459-0662
Specialties: Species and shrubs, hardy Canadian roses
Comments: See article Annual 1997

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURNABY CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN
Address: Burnaby Mountain Park, Burnaby, British Columbia

MINTER GARDENS
Address: Trans Canada Highway and #9, Chilliwack, British Columbia. (located 90 minutes east of downtown Vancouver, B.C. on the Trans-Canada Hwy. #1 at exit #135.)
Admission Charge: Yes
Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures
Website: www.mintergardens.com
Comments: Conveniently nestled against 7000 foot Mt. Cheam in the coastal mountains of beautiful British Columbia, Minter Gardens consists of 11 theme gardens on 27 acres. See article Annual 2000

CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN
Address: Dogwood Pavilion 621 Poirier St., Coquitlam, British Columbia
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas and Climbers

PARK AND TILFORD GARDENS
Address: 240 Colton St., North Vancouver, British Columbia

BUTCHART GARDENS
Address: 800 Benvenuto Ave., Brentwood Bay, Vancouver Island (20 km north of Victoria), British Columbia
Admission Charge: Yes
Website: www.butchartgardens.com

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE
Address: Summerland, British Columbia
Administered by: Brian Stretch, Box 1363, Summerland BC V0H 1Z0
Comments: See article "Will Eddie's Roses Please Show Up!!" Annual 1999.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ROSE GARDEN
Address: UBC, Crescent Road, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1
Located on Crescent Road at the north end of Main Mall, between the University Centre (former Faculty Club) and the Chan Centre for the Performing Arts. The Rose Garden Parkade is beneath the Rose Garden, with the entrance on North West Marine Drive, across from the Museum of Anthropology.
Admission Charge: Free
The only time access to the Rose Garden might be restricted is when a wedding party or a photo shoot has been booked.
Number of Rose Plants: About 450 plants.
Main Bloom Period: June through September
Administered by: Plant Operations
Contact: David Smith; Tel: 604-822-0014; Fax: 604-822-6969; E-mail: david.smith@ubc.ca
Specialties: This is a display garden, with mostly hybrid tea and floribunda roses. Not many shrubs or ramblers. There are about 20 varieties, with some changes each year.
Comments: The Rose Garden is part of 400 acres of campus gardens maintained by Plant Operations. The original rose garden was established in 1949, under the direction of Frank E. Buck, Supervisor, Campus Development. The American Rose Society designated it an Experimental and/or Display Garden for 1951. The garden was closed in 1995 for the construction of the Chan Centre and parkade. The Centre and parkade opened in 1997 with a new rose garden, and attractive new landscaping. The new rose garden was designed by Perry & Associates, Landscape Architects. The Museum of Anthropology is across the street. The Nitobe Japanese garden is close by. It is administered by the UBC Botanical Gardens, which are located further along NW Marine Drive, on the west side of the campus. David Tarrant wrote about the Asian roses in this garden in the 1998 Annual
Website: None at present.

VAN DUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN
Address: 37th and Oak St., Vancouver, British Columbia
Admission Charge: Yes
Specialties: Cross section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Website: www.vandusengarden.org

STANLEY PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Vancouver, British Columbia

Specialties: Cross section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

HORTICULTURAL CENTRE OF THE PACIFIC

Address: Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas

MEMORY LANE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Polson Park, Vernon, British Columbia,

VICTORIAN GARDEN

Address: Government House, Rockland Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia

Specialties: Old Garden Roses. Collection of David Austin roses

Comments: A large circular rose garden in the Victorian style, wrought iron structures, a mix of old and modern roses. The sunken rose garden at the same address is a new garden, somewhat Italian in style (no grass) containing 87 bushes, mainly old roses and David Austin roses. Both these gardens are maintained by volunteers, with some help from full-time staff.

MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN, WALTER WRIGHT PIONEER VILLAGE

Address: Dawson Creek, British Columbia

Specialties: Explorers and other hardy roses

Comments: Contact Anita Haight 250-843-7419. See article Annual 2000 for description.

ROYAL ROADS UNIVERSITY

Address: 2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, British Columbia

MANITOBA

ASSINIBOINE PARK

Address: 2355 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION

Address: Morden, Manitoba

Specialties: Canadian shrub roses

Website: http://res2.agr.ca/winnipeg/pagetwo.htm

Comments: Dr. Campbell Davidson directs this station and has written a number of articles for the Annual.

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY GARDEN

Address: Sir Wilfred Grenfell Campus, Cornerbrook, Newfoundland

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GARDEN

Address: Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland

NEW BRUNSWICK

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE NEW BRUNSWICK
Address: Saint-Jacques, New Brunswick
Admission Charge: Yes

NOVA SCOTIA

THE HISTORIC GARDEN
Address: Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
Specialties: Old Garden Roses. See article Annual 2001.

HALIFAX PUBLIC GARDEN
Address: Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia

HALIBURTON HOUSE
Address: Clifton Avenue, Near Hwy 101, Windsor, Nova Scotia

ONTARIO

MILLENNIUM MEMORIAL GARDEN
Address: 205 Lakeshore Drive, South Shore Community Centre Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario
Specialties: Hardy Canadian Roses
Comments: The garden was planted by members of the Huronia Rose Society as a millennium project. Roses were paid for by members who wished to include the names of deceased loved ones (many of whom were past members of the Society) on a memorial sign at the site. It was dedicated by the mayor of Barrie at the Canadian Rose Society Show. The bed is located to the right of the Community and Tourist Information Centre overlooking Kempenfelt Bay. It is exposed to severe winds and the climate is very cold in winter so we have planted only Canadian Winter Hardy Roses. Members of our Society maintain the bed. This year we have put a stone wall around the perimeter to keep the water from running out and the grass from growing in. We have thirty roses now and will be adding more next fall. There is no admission charge as it is open to the public at all times.
The best bloom period is late June and early July but there is always some bloom right up to October. The location is 205 Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario. From the Essa Rd. cut-off on Hwy 400, go north on Essa Rd to Tiffen St., turn right at the stop light and then right again at next stoplight which is Lakeshore Drive. The South Shore Centre is about 500 metres from there on the left side Lots of free parking plus a biking/walking trail around the bay. Beautiful view!
For further information, contact Edna Caldwell at 705-721-0484 or Ellen Spencer at ellron02@hotmail.com

CENTRAL PARK
Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

NELSON PARK
Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS
Address: 680 Plains Rd. W., Burlington, Ontario
Admission Charge: Yes
Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures
Website: www.rbg.ca/index2.html
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH ARBORETUM
Address: Hwy. 6, Guelph, Ontario
GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL FREEPORT HEALTH CARE CENTRE
Address: 3579 King St. E., Kitchener, Ontario
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
Comments: The Golden Triangle Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden. See article page 72.
RAYNER ROSE GARDEN
Address: Springbank and Wonderland, London, Ontario
ST. LAWRENCE PARK COMMISSION
Address: Morrisburg, Ontario
Comments: See the Annual of 1999 for an article on the Queen Elizabeth Gardens here.
NIAGARA PARKS BOTANICAL GARDENS
Address: Niagara Falls, Ontario
Number of Plants: Approx. 2,300
Main Bloom Period: Mid June to late September
Contact: Niagara Parks, Tel: 905-356-8554 or Fax: 905-356-5488
Administered By: The Niagara Parks and School of Horticulture
Admission Charge: No
Specialties: H.T.'s, Grandifloras, Floribundas and Modern Climbers
VICTORIA PARK RESTAURANT AND GREENHOUSE GARDENS
Address: Niagara Parkway, Niagara Falls, Ontario
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
Comments: There are several little gardens in this area but really only a few roses. There are, of course, lots of interesting spots at the Falls. Although there is no admission fee, the parking is at least $8.00 per car.
GAIRLOCH ESTATE
Address: 1306 Lakeshore Rd. E., Oakville, Ontario
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
AGRICULTURE CANADA CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM
Address: Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN/JARDIN DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN
Address: Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario
Contact: Visitors services 613-998-7113 or 1-800-465-6890
Admission Charge: No
Number of Plants: 300 rose varieties
Specialties: Hardy shrub roses and others, Canadian heritage roses
Comments: The rose garden celebrates the 125th anniversary of Confederation; it is an historical monument and reflection of the country's cultural diversity. See the Annual of 1999 for two articles on the building of this garden.
EDWARDS GARDENS
Address: Lawrence Avenue at Leslie, Toronto, Ontario
Specialties: Old Garden roses
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION PARK
Address: Lakeshore Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
CASA LOMA HISTORICAL GARDEN
Address: Spadina at Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ontario
Admission Charge: Yes, but not on Mondays or Tuesdays after 4 p.m.
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Old Garden Roses
HUMBER ARBORETUM
Address: Humber College Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario
Specialties: Shrub Roses
ROSETTA PARK
Address: Kingston Rd East of Birchmount on the South side, Toronto, Ontario
Specialties: Different types. Fifteen to twenty large beds with approximately a hundred roses in each bed and each bed is a different colour
Comments: Beautiful view of Lake Ontario, annual beds are outstanding. It's only a tiny park that few people know about. The centre has a huge boulder and water fall for picture taking of weddings; large rose beds are planted by colour; there is a lot of shade planting, and a large arbour covered in wisteria which was beautiful this year just hanging in flowers. A peaceful park for sitting looking out at the sailboats, reading and people watching. The roses are all varieties, and the park is open to the public but closes its gates in the evening once it gets dark.
CHIPPAWA PARK
Address: Welland, Ontario
QUEEN ELIZABETH II GARDENS
Address: Jackson Park, Tecumseh Rd., Windsor, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
Comments: Covers 65 acres, with four of those acres occupied by the formal Rose Gardens, where visitors can find over 12,000 rose bushes among 450 varieties.

QUEBEC

ROSERAIE DU TEMISCOUATA
Address: Fort Ingall, Cabano, Quebec
CITY OF MONTREAL ROSE GARDEN
Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Quebec
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL
Address: 4101 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal, Quebec
No. of Plants: 10,000 rose bushes
Admission Charge: Yes
Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures
Website: www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm
Comments: News from the WFRS Convention in Glasgow was that the Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden was one of the gardens awarded the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence. Claire Laberge is Rose Horticulturist here. She has written a number of articles for the Annual including one on the Gardens in the 1997 edition and she loves to show off her garden.
THE CONNAUGHT ROSE GARDEN
Address: Mount Royal, Quebec
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
LES FLORALIES ROSE GARDEN
Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Montreal, Quebec
Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas
GORDON PARK
Address: St Lambert, facing Hotel de Ville, Quebec
Specialties: Winter Hardy Roses, in particular the Canadian Explorer Roses
Comments: The Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden

CRS SUSTAINING MEMBERS—2002

The Canadian Rose Society would like to thank the following Life & Sustaining Members for their generous support this past year.

Craig & Carol Bamford
John Beedle
Edwin Bennett
Debbie Berg
Betty Biddulph
Ted Bissland
Audrey Bruce
Joe Budd
William F. Burt
Milton Cadsby
Peter Caldana
Doris Campbell
Wayne Cardinal
Richard Chambers
Barbara Clarke
John Cockbain
Ruth Draper
Eiko & Kiyo Endo
Peter G. Fawcett
Rachel Flood
Tom W. Fox
Rowland C. Frazee
Ethel Freeman
Cam Galli
Maria & Manuel Goulart
Paul & Anne Graber
William H. Gray
Kenneth Hardy
Pauline Hargraves
Raye Jacobe
Robert Keith Estate
Vincent & Pamela Kelly
Stan Krasnicki
Henry A. Kuska
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Florence Lazar
Norman Levesque
Len Lee
Nancy Lindley
Ross Linton
James MacDonald
George Mander
Elsie Marcon
Brenda M. Marriott
Richard G. Martin
John Mathieson
P. Joan McCarthy
Tanya McKnight
John McLean
Audrey Meiklejohn
Carline M. Oakley
Arthur J. Olsen
Madelaine Paquette
Linda Perdicaris
Virginia Perkins
Photos Philos
Arnold Pittao
Fern A. Rahmel
Dr. Roberta Roberts
Peter Schneider
Alfred E. Schoenberg
Doreen Stanton
Herbert Stott
Toshiro Suzawa
Astrida Valkirs
Avery Wagg
Philip Webster
Anne Wilson
Dr. Patrick White

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
ACCREDITED JUDGES

Chairman: Jim Anderson, 8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4
Committee
Denis Creighton, Rachel Flood , Gerry Wade

ALBERTA:
John Beedle, Ken Owens, Ann Owens, George Shewchuk.
BRITISH COLUMBIA:
Edwina Bauer, Audrey Brisbane, Garry Brust, Helen Collicutt, Jean Dobell, Jean Hay, Viola Heaslip, Dion Litvaniks, Terrence Martinich, Beverley Matheson, P. Joan McCarthy, Lesley McCullough, Susan Mills, Monica Semsch, William Watson, Patrick White, Anne Williams, Vera Wise, Denis Yeomans.
MANITOBA:
Betty Biddulph, Serge Legault.
NOVA SCOTIA:
Iris Chambers
ONTARIO:
Frances Ahara, Jim Anderson, Mary Audia, Marjorie Bell, Marisa Bergagnini, Shirley Binns, George Blyth, Gloria Broks, Lotte Brunner, Milton Cadsby, Edna Caldwell, Reta Caldwell, Richard Chambers, Barbara Clarke, Jan Cooper, Denis Creighton, Wendy Downing, Claire Finch, Rachel Flood, Jean Foss, Krys Good, Anne Graber, Paul Graber, Ivy Gross, Beryl Harris, Marlene Hawkins, Vincent Kelly, Stephen Knowlton, Sue Ann Krac, Cecil Lamrock, June Laver, Margaret Leech, Mildred Legrow, Walter Lemire, Larry Lougheed, Norman MacKay, Ken McFarquhar, John McLean, Donna McQuay, Audrey Meiklejohn, Marilynn Mitchener, Dave Money, Mary Mordy, Jean Morrow, George Pagowski, Marie Pearson, Robert Pottle, Pauline Richards, Roberta Roberts, Elizabeth Schleicher, Helmut Schleicher, Ruth Somerville, Marion Soules, Peg Spence, Ellen Spencer, Edward Stafford, Doreen Stanton, Barbara Twiner, Mary Ann Vercammen, Gerry Wade, Kathy Wade, Avery Wagg, Phil Webster, Bob Whitlock Pamela Wright.
QUEBEC:
Mary Baillie, Lloyd Chan, Michel Jaffre, Tatiana Kochanski, Claire Laberge, Mary Nason, Bob Nason, Eileen Ouellette, Veronique Poliquin.

For further information call or write Jim Anderson
905-459-6518 or Fax 905-459-3963

ROSE CONSULTANTS

The Canadian Rose Society has developed a program of Rose Consultants who are available to be called upon by both Affiliated Rose Societies and Garden or Horticultural Societies as well as members of the general public. Their purpose is to provide help and information on the growing of roses particularly in their own parts of the country where they have the most experience. Many are familiar with conditions in other areas or can get the information in short order. All have grown roses for a number of years and have served the Canadian Rose Society in many ways; as Regional Directors or members of the Board, as Demonstration Gardeners, or as Judges. All have shown a desire and willingness to communicate and share their knowledge as speakers or writers and as assistants at Rose Shows or other displays of plants and roses.

Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518
William A. Archibald	12 Heritage Court., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 8E1	306-922-2528
Mary Baillie	145 Brandy Rd., Foster, Quebec J0E 1R0	450-539-2906
John Beedle	104-20-Grange Drive, St. Albert, Alta. T8N 6J1	403-459-6960
Marjorie Bell	Box 106, R.R. 3 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-722-8732
Betty E. Biddulph	39 Bathgate Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0L3	204-284-6541
Barbara Bishop	288 Magnolia Drive, Hamilton, Ont. L9C 6P9	905-387-4936
George A. Blyth	#409-65 Westmount Rd. N. Waterloo, Ont. N2L 5G6	519-886-6335
Phyllis Brewer	General Delivery, 2105 Northwest Rd., Denman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	250-335-2760
Audrey Brisbane	1146 Lucille Drive, Brentwood Bay, B.C. V8M 1H6	250-652-4071
Ralph S. Bullough	R.R. #14 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5	807-767-2331
Edna Caldwell	R.R. #1, Wayside Designs, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484
Reta Caldwell	R.RR.#1-#4402, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-1777

Ron & Sandra Capon	Prime Shores, GMB 26, R.R. #1, Thornbury, Ont. N0H 2P0	519-599-6779
Aileen May Carter	175 Shaughnessy Bl., Apt. 1605, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 1K1	416– 493-7971
Iris Chambers	R.R. 2 Box 5, Jedore, Oyster Ponds, N.S. B0J 1W0	902-889-9275
Richard W. Chambers	157 Pinewood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6C 2V6	416-653-9654
Barbara Clarke	476 Martin Grove Road, Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 4M4	416-622-6422
Janeth Cooper	70 Plateau Crescent, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1M8	416-444-6882
Denis Creighton	3 Naylor Street, Maple, Ont. L6A 1R8	905-832-1101
Joan E. Dobell	10675 Madrona Dr., North Saanich, B.C. V8L 5L8	250-656-8666
Wendy Downing	180 Dalewood Cres., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4C1	905-528-7441
Claire Finch	21 Ashall Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735
Rachel Flood	R.R. #3, 155 Edgehill Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505
Ethel Freeman	15 Chiltern Hill Road, Toronto, Ont. M6C 3B4	416-787-4451
Ianthe Christine Goodfellow	Box 123, Pincher Creek, Alta.	403-627-3709
Paul & Anne Graber	10 Fairfax Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1L 1Z8	416-757-8809
Jean T. Hay	406 Knight Terrace, Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 1G2	250-752-2172
Viola Heaslip	1025 Greenridge Cres., Victoria B.C. V8X 3B8	250-479-6563
Brad Jalbert	Select Roses 22771 38 Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786
Denise G. Kennedy	P.O. Box 1463, Stouffville, Ont. L4A 8A3	905-642-2627
Claire Laberge	4847 des Érables, Montréal P.Q. H2H 2E3	514-524-1652

Cecil Lamrock	1670 Coates Road, Port Perry, Ont. L9L 1B3	905-985-5462
June Laver	R.R. #3 Caledon East, Ont L0N 1E0	905-880-4486
Len Lee	461 Gowland Cres., Milton, Ont. L9T 4G6	905-878-4085
Ross B. Linton	Unit 502, 1 Royal Orchard Blvd., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 3C1	416-327-5492
Dion Litvaniks	1086 Chapman Rd., R.R. #1, Cobble Hill, B.C. V0R 1L0	250-743-3979
Larry Lougheed	19 Sundance Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494
Fred M. Lyall	#4-4209-25th St., Vernon B.C. V1T 4S2	250-542-7399
Norman A. Mackay	324 Newbold Court, Burlington, Ont. L7R 2Y6	905-637-6401
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333
Dr. Donald M. McLean	Apt. 6-5885 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3Y5	604-263-9076
John McLean	57 Rangeley Drive, Scarborough, Ont M1B 5L4	416-724-5349
Donna McQuay	19 Bronte Cres., Barrie, Ont. L4N 5B8	705-733-2686
Audrey Meiklejohn	545 Morning Road, R.R. 2, Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 4V9	905-853-8910
Susan Mills	1283 Haywood Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1V2	604-922-3364
Robert & Mary Nason	65 Union Blvd., St. Lambert, P.Q. J4R 2M4	450-672-1893
Robert Osborne	Corn Hill Nursery, 2700 Route 890, Corn Hill, N.B. E4Z 1M2	506-756-3635
Eileen M. Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796
Ken & Ann Owens	1-50410 Range Road, 275 Stony Plain, Alta. T7Z 1Z8	403-963-7489

George Pagowski	Apt. 1103-1966 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 1J6	905-528-2175
Marie Pearson	3272 Valmarie Ave., Mississauga, Ont. L5C 2A8	905-275-7089
Stephen Raven	8 Escallier Place, St. Albert, Alberta. T8N 5T1	780-458-5390
James Scherrer	9 Bluejay Road, Elmira, Ont. N3B 1H9	519-669-5967
Elizabeth Schleicher	2369 Doncaster Drive, Burlington, Ont. L7P 3V9	905-335-9399
Monica Semsch	1700 Enderby Ave., Tsawwassen, B.C. V4L 1T1	604-943-5426
Jean Shack	335 Beachwood Ave., London, Ont. N6J 3J6	519-472-7853
George W. Shewchuk	10231 Fulton Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6A 3T5	403-466-8852
E. G. "Ted" Stafford	2-1505 Upper Middle Rd., Burlington, Ont. L7M 4M3	905-331-8073
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656
Michael S. Twigg	4216 Bath Rd., Kingston, Ont. K7M 4Y7	613-389-5802
Louise Veffer	21 Lescon Rd., Willowdale, Ont. M2J 2G7	416-493-1645
Gerry & Kathy Wade	205 Cherry Court, Barrie, Ont. L4N 4A5	705-722-6163
Philip G. Webster	4 Cowley Ave., Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 2E1	416-233-7831
R. Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700
C. Denis Yeomans	4475 Stonehaven Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1E7	604-929-6166

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Rosarians,

In the pages of this *CRS Annual* you will find obituaries of several members and a very distinguished rosarian. Of course, all of us will leave this life sooner or later, but we may live on in the memories of others. Let us hope those are good memories. No, this is not intended to be a philosophical discussion or admonition; let's leave that to the clergy. Rather, I shall try to tell an unimportant little story, that came to mind upon learning of the death of Mr Graham Stuart Thomas.

As a young man, I worked at a large plant nursery in England, where a new departmental manager had been appointed. This man liked to regale us with tales of how certain operations were conducted at various other establishments, where he had worked. (We all tend to do this!) He seemed particularly fond of the time spent at Sunningdale Nurseries, Surrey, UK: the plants were better grown, the display borders more colourful, etc. I recall thinking that this place was worth a visit, if only to find out if such a heaven existed.

One week-end, the weather being promising, I mounted my motorbike and headed towards the county of Surrey. When I had introduced myself at the office and stated the purpose of my visit, a tall gentleman appeared and welcomed me. Since the staff were about to "knock off" for the day, he directed me towards areas open to visitors, including the display borders of choice plants. With a "Say hello to Norman from me!" he disappeared into his inner sanctum. (Norman was the dept. manager). I explored the nursery for many hours, taking notes, until reminded by the tolling of a bell that closing time had arrived. The garden shop was still open, so I asked for a catalogue, in order to check up on some plants strange to me, including a few old roses. (I was young; still learning.) The shop attendant suggested that I purchase a booklet (for 3s. 0d.), which described the roses in more detail than did the catalogue. With that memento of the visit, I headed home.

On Monday over lunch, as was our wont, we exchanged tales of the week-end's doings, and I delivered the greeting to Norman. "And who was this chap?" he asked. I could not remember the name, so I described the gentleman who had welcomed me. "Oh, that would have been Mr Thomas, the nursery manager". Little did I know then, that I had been in the presence of a man soon to become famous!

Let me "fast-forward" some dozen years: I was now employed by Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, ON. My task was

to persuade the director that a collection of winter-hardy, old-fashioned roses was an essential adjunct to the rose garden. That booklet, *The Manual of Shrub Roses* by G. S. Thomas, a memento of my visit to Sunningdale Nurseries, helped me to prepare the plan that materialized as the Collection of Old Garden Roses, at RBG, Hamilton.

Another "fast-forward" of a few years: in the company of other CRS members, I attended the World Federation of Rose Societies convention in Baden-Baden, Germany (1983). And memorable this was! Even the conference hall was decked out with roses, with *R.* 'Excelsa' twining up the handrails. On either side, at the top of the stairs, stood highly polished coal scuttles containing fragrant yellow roses. The tiny label said 'Graham Thomas'; but was this the name of the cultivar or the exhibitor? Unfortunately, the labelling of exhibits was not the strongest point of that rose show, some entries being identified with the cultivar's name, others with the exhibitor's. Some two months later, I discovered that 'Graham Thomas' was a new introduction by David Austin Roses. Eventually, it became a "must-have" for me.

Strange thing, recollections; interesting how a stranger could influence one's taste in plant materials, and never know of it! I might mention that I did not meet Mr Thomas again, nor did I correspond with him. But I did read his books - most of them- very informative, good reading and to be highly recommended.

To the business concerns of the Society, the CRS board of directors has commissioned a Revitalization Committee under the chairmanship of Rachel Flood to determine and address the needs of the Society, to make long-term improvements and implement sustainable solutions, in order to create the following optimal conditions, particularly in six areas: 1) an energetic, competent and effective executive committee and board of directors willing to exercise the Society's responsibilities and mandate diligently and enthusiastically; 2) a well-defined national vision established for the Society, with clear direction as a guide into the future; 3) a steadily growing national membership, ensuring a large pool of potential volunteer resources and an increasing source of society funds: 4) a solidly black and rising financial situation; effective informational, educational and other national programs that reflect the mandate of the Society and 6) first-rate, attractive publications of every kind from membership cards to the Canadian Rosarian and the Canadian Rose Annual.

George Pagowski

ONE-YEAR FORECAST

The Canadian Rose Society (CRS), from coast to coast, is now being remodelled into an energetic, effective national society dedicated to providing cutting-edge information and education for rose growers throughout Canada. Dramatic changes in the leadership of the society, in the society's many activities, and in all the team members involved in this new and promising work. The CRS mandate includes helping local rose societies across Canada and helping these societies to help each other. The CRS mandate does not include telling the local societies what to do.

By July 2004, given the work that has been initiated by the Board of Directors, the Development Committee, and key leaders in the society, the CRS expects to be in a decidedly more favourable condition compared than that of past years. One year from now, an observer should find the following accomplishments in the Canadian Rose Society:

➢The CRS has drafted and adopted a national vision statement for the society, establishing our direction and objectives for the future.

➢The Board of Directors has welcomed several new members who are committed to the society and to the work required to ensure that activities are carried out professionally and in good order.

➢Each CRS officer and board member has participated in developing principles and guidelines for service in the respective leadership positions, and has accepted the principles of standard of care, promising diligent and thoughtful participation in the ongoing work of the society.

➢Each member of the Board of Directors has assumed responsibility for at least one specific CRS activity or event to ensure optimal operation of each society function.

➢Specific policies, guidelines, and procedures have been enacted in order to make certain that every activity and event of the Society and its committees function maximally and that no individual or committee is overloaded with responsibility.

➢The work of the Development Committee, the Membership Committee, and the Board of Directors have focused on ensuring that society members gain the fullest benefit from membership in the CRS.

➢A new office, Director of Community/Society Relations, has embarked on a nation-wide program of active liaison between the CRS and communities throughout Canada and the nation's horticultural societies to bring about optimal communications and mutual sharing of information for the benefit of rosarians and rose societies throughout the country.

➢The Membership Committee has developed comprehensive new membership packages, providing extensive information on the society, and its current activities and upcoming events, and information on rose growing; offering assistance from local Rose Consultants and Regional Directors; and details of the Society's numerous committees, offering members a variety of opportunities to participate actively in the CRS.

➢Well-organized membership drives have commenced throughout Canada, resulting in a 15% rise in membership.

➢The CRS has instituted a program of education for both its Regional Directors and Rose Consultants, providing policies, principles, and other guidelines to ensure liaison with each other and that consultants' expertise is exercised and utilized to the maximum benefit of society members, local rose and horticultural societies, and to the CRS. The positions of both Regional Directors and Rose Consultants have been reinforced, providing assistance, advice, and information as well as working on programs to become actively involved in assisting rose societies and other horticultural groups, and participating at regional fairs and events throughout Canada on an ongoing basis.

➢All CRS committees have developed comprehensive policies, standing orders, and procedures in order to clearly define their specific mandate, ensuring smoothness of operation and providing performance pathways, thereby easing the work of all committee members and allowing goals and objectives to be achieved readily.

➢A newly activated committee, Publications, has been commissioned to improve all CRS publications to more effectively meet the needs of rosarians throughout the country and to create more attractive materials generally.

➢An ad hoc committee has been struck to evaluate and update the CRS Bylaws, bringing them into this new millennium and ensuring their applicability to the decades that lie ahead.

➢The CRS budget committee has begun establishing a three-year budget to ensure funds for the optimal accomplishment of the society's activities, including committee achievements.

➢The Canadian Rosarian has been updated to permit regular dissemination of news events, technical developments, rose society activities across the nation, helpful hints and advice, and other pertinent information in an attractive, updated format.

Rachel Flood

Chairwoman-Revitalization Committee

IN MEMORIAM
BETTY BUDD
1923-2003

It was with shock and great sadness that I received the call from Betty's daughter, Jacqui, telling me that Betty had passed away peacefully last March. This dear friend of many years accomplished much in her lifetime. Betty Munro was born in Inverness, Scotland in 1923. Some twenty later she met Joe Budd who was with the WWII Canadian forces. They married overseas and returned to Canada in 1943 on the Queen Mary, where they settled in Edmonton for some time before choosing Toronto as their home location. During this period Betty and Joe raised four sons and one daughter. In 1965 Betty started working for the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, as it was then called. Betty was in 'marketing' and had the enviable job of travelling from branch to branch in southern Ontario. She was instrumental in the idea and installation of automatic teller machines.

She was a gardener and great lover of roses and we met in the early seventies as members of the Canadian Rose Society and participants in a school for rose judges. Nina Marshall, Mike Goulding and Tommy Graham, three great rosarians, were our lecturers. After successfully completing this course we received certificates dated June, 1972, with our names and below the words, "Accredited Judge of Rose Specimens". This certificate was signed by F. E. Goulding, Chairman, Judges Accreditation Committee and by Milton Cadsby, President of the Canadian Rose Society. That was a time of budding friendships and camaraderie centred around roses. We became directors of the CRS and later organized a Fall rose garden tour as a fund raiser. In 1976 Betty was show chairman of the big CRS national show which was held at the Harbour Castle Hotel on Toronto's lake front. That was the year that Keith Laver created a Canadian flag of red and white roses. It was displayed in the hotel lobby to greet visitors and stayed all week with an accompanying sign, "The Canadian Rose Society salutes Canada Week".

It was this same summer that the World Federation of Rose Societies convention was held in England and Betty and Joe attended. With WFRS members they were invited to an afternoon garden party with the Queen Mother who greeted a beaming Betty. A photo of this happy event was on the cover of the next Rosarian.

In 1978, Betty became President of the CRS, a responsibility she took on willingly but she did not want to sit at the head of the table; she preferred to sit among the members.

In 1980 "Les Floralies" was held on Île Ste Hélène and Betty was co-ordinator of this prestigious affair and officiated at the opening ceremony that was attended by many dignitaries and rose breeders from abroad. She was gracious and smiling as always.

It was in the early eighties when the Budds lived in Palgrave and we lived not too far away in Caledon East, that Sam McGredy came to visit us. We took him to see Betty's garden where many of his varieties were growing and he and Betty had a jovial and informal chat.

In 1988 Betty retired from her position at the CIBC and she and Joe moved to Quebec near their daughter and her family. Before long, the never idle Betty was working for a local nursery and soon became the owner's right hand man. This gave her the opportunity of working among roses and she knew the hardy types necessary to grow and survive in their northern climate.

In 1991 the newly formed Société des roses du Québec Rose Society, spearheaded by the capable leadership of Mary and Bob Nason, held its first rose show. Betty and I were both excited and appreciative of being invited to judge at this wonderful show. Keith and I drove from Caledon to the show location in St. Lambert and he and Joe waited patiently while Betty and I participated in judging. Afterwards we drove north and visited Betty and Joe in their Quebec home. As well as being a knowledgeable gardener, Betty was a truly good cook. As a mother she raised her children to be independent and creative individuals. As a grandmother, she thrived.

In 1999, Betty, now having some health problems, and Joe moved back to Toronto and we have kept in touch. The following quote was selected by her children as appropriate to Betty's memory.

> You must teach your children that the ground beneath their feet is the ashes of our grandfathers. So that they will respect the land, tell your children that the earth is our mother. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. We didn't inherit the earth from our parents, we are borrowing it from our children. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life. He is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself.
> *.....Chief Seattle, leader of the Squamish Tribe in the Washington Territory, recited this during treaty negotiations in 1854.*

June Laver

She was a President of the Canadian Rose Society and instrumental in the formation of the York Rose and Garden Society recently renamed the Greater Toronto Rose and Garden Society, which I hope helped to demonstrate to all of our members that the C.R.S. is not just a mere Toronto Rose Society. As Immediate Past President, she organized the Convention and National Rose Show in Montreal at Les Floralies. She represented us in England at a major rose show where she helped judge and was introduced to the Queen Mother. When it came to marketing our shows, she and June Laver came up with original ideas like supplying radio broadcasters with a rose just before the show and providing interviews during which the show was discussed. She was Betty Budd. She was a friend who deserves to be remembered. Betty and her husband Joe Budd were both on the Society's Board of Directors for a number of years and made a great team.

Ross Linton

ROBERT MACKAY ERSKINE
1914-2003

Robert was born in Calgary, Alberta April 19, 1914. He passed away peacefully April 14, 2003 in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. Funeral service was held at Holy Trinity Anglican Church Rocky Mountain House, Thursday April 17, 2003. Internment followed at Sylvan Lake Cemetery, Sylvan Lake, AB.

He was predeceased by his parents Samuel and Hanna Erskine, his sisters Hanna Erskine, and Rosina Brookes, his brother-in-law Russ Pendergast, and a niece Lynn Chello. Robert was survived by his eldest sister Jessie Pendergast, her sons Duane (Bobbie), and Bruce (Barb), Pendergast, his brother William, his daughters Denise and Kate Erskine. Rosina's children, Linda (Barry) Baich. and Bob (Eleanor) Brookes. Bob lived with Madeline and George Holloway, and family, for many years, and became an "adopted" family member. He will be greatly missed by us all.

When he was a boy growing up, his family homesteaded in the Oyen, Alberta area. Due to poor farming years, and his father's ill health, the family moved into the town of Oyen where they kept a grocery store and bakery. His father was the baker.

Bob's school education was not long, but he was better educated than most. He was a wealth of information on almost any subject and was fortunate to have been blessed with an exceptional memory and the ability to read and learn from books. As the eldest child in the family, it was necessary for him to help provide for the family, consisting of a younger brother Bill and sisters, Jessie,

Hanna, and Rosina. As a boy and young man, Bob worked for various ranchers and farmers, on threshing crews or wherever he could find work. In 1934 Bob moved his family north of Leslieville, and he purchased land as it became available.

Bob's main passion in life was horticulture. Bob said that for many years, it was hard enough to make a living, let alone buy trees and plants to experiment with. Any gardening that was done was to grow food for the family. His interest in raising plants dated back to his early childhood. He spent most of his life theorizing and anticipating the possibilities in making various crosses of countless plant species. Over the years, when time permitted among the usual ranch work, he managed to establish some of the hybrids he believed to have potential. He developed more than 20 different varieties of hardy roses and raised many new hybrid Asiatic and martagon lilies, as well as apples and raspberries. Through the years Bob encouraged many people in their gardening interest, not only by sharing his plants, but also information about them. Bob was not easily discouraged, if he was he would have given up long ago. Livestock and wild life of various kinds wreaked havoc on his garden on numerous occasions but he always said he would keep trying as long as he was able. His eyes would sparkle as he envisioned the possibilities.

Bob had a wide variety of interests and infinite wisdom on almost any subject, from cattle, horses, and plants to politics, current events and history. Bob always enjoyed animals. He enjoyed their companionship as well as the opportunity to observe and analyze them, always noting the individual differences and potential within different breeds.

Sheila Holmes

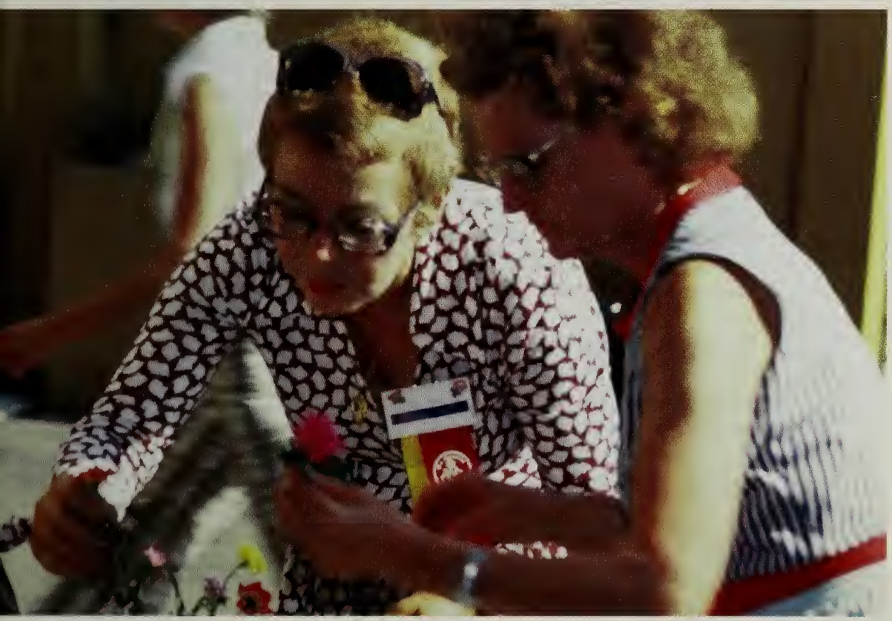
EVELYN FALLIS
1914-2003

Evelyn Beatrice Newey was born Tuesday, January 13, 1914 to Mary Louisa (nee Barber) and Edward Newey. Ted Newey was a mason, bricklayer, foreman on the building of Casa Loma, the Bank of Nova Scotia downtown, and Oakwood Collegiate.

Evelyn married James Smith, a denturist, and gave birth to Peter James Edward Smith and myself, Dianne Doreen Lask (nee Smith). James left Evelyn when Dianne was 11 months old. When I was 14, she married John Fallis. His daughter is a well-known performer, Marylou Fallis.

During the Depression,, she was the only member of the family who was able to get work and she was employed by de Havilland Aircraft. As a youngster, she had worked for F. W.

Evelyn Fallis
in her Garden 1984



Betty Budd and June Laver at the 1977 National Rose Show.

(Photos: CRS Slide Library)

Woolworth, She worked until she was 67 years of age.

She grew up in hard times and knew how to make ends meet. She had lots of energy and used her time wisely.

She was in the Mendelssohn Choir, in the Russian Choir and in the St. Chad's Anglican Church Choir for over 30 years.

She was an excellent gardener. When we moved to East York, she joined the East York Garden Club. When the mother of a member at the East York Garden Club died, she prepared the meal at her house for the immediate family. I remember when the club members walked in the July 1st parade carrying garden implements. Art Drysdale was a part of East York Garden Club and joined us for several dinners, some of which were special occasions like Christmas.

She was a member of the Canadian Rose Society and a rose judge as well as a Demonstration Rose Gardener.

She was the founding president of the York Rose & Garden Society.

She was a volunteer with the Canadian Cancer Society for whom she canvassed for over 10 years.

She was the co-ordinator of the gift shop at True Davison Acres. She did all the purchasing and ran the gift shop for 15 years.

She raised two children without a husband.

As she always said, "I did the best I could.".

Mom was very accommodating. She was a great mother, grandmother, friend, neighbour.

Dianne Lask

When I first met Evelyn Fallis, I was not a member of the Canadian Rose Society and I had never heard of an horticultural society. This did not last long. The day after she found out that I had a garden, there was a copy of Pickering's catalogue on my desk with certain roses high-lighted. This was the primrose path!!

Later she invited me to the September 1979 meeting of the CRS. It was at this meeting that Ross Linton announced the formation of the Humber and Don Rose Society which today is the Greater Toronto Rose and Garden Society. Evelyn was the first president and I became general dogsbody.

Evelyn had tremendous energy and enthusiasm in her work for the Society. As the kids say, "She was focussed." She did not often take 'no' for an answer. If one of her motions was defeated, it would mysteriously keep coming back on the agenda. With it all she was a very kind, generous and cheerful person.

She was an asset to the rose society and to all the organizations she worked for.

Philip Webster

Evelyn was such a dear sweet lady and had such a lovely rose garden of which she was justly proud. If my recollection serves me she had a wonderful display of 'Sea Foam', a Floribunda, in her garden. You don't see too many of that rose in gardens today—too bad—because with its profusion of bloom it is a show piece—especially in borders. I have slides of that rose and her garden in the Slide Library of which I am the librarian. She was a successful exhibitor too. You might call her the compleat rosarian. It was gardens like hers that have made the Demonstration Rose Garden project as successful as it has been. Evelyn Fallis was a friend who deserves to be remembered.

Ross Linton

From the editor: Evelyn invited nay, coerced, me, to join York Rose and Garden Society when I attended a rose show many years ago. She remained involved with York, calling members to remind them of meetings long after she herself was no longer able to attend.

GRAHAM STUART THOMAS OBE VMH
1909-2003

Graham Thomas, internationally renowned plants man and author, died on April 16, 2003, aged 94.

Graham Stuart Thomas was born on April 3, 1909, in Cambridge, England. His many horticultural books, often illustrated with his own paintings, drawings and photographs, form a permanent record of his erudition, for which he was renowned.

He had a love of gardening from his early school days, and received training in horticulture and botany at Cambridge University Botanic Garden when he was 16. He discovered that if he was willing to work as an unpaid gardener, he could attend the university's botanical lectures free of charge. His meticulous plant notebooks and diaries from that period show his passion for plants and planting.

His first paid employment was with Six Hills Nursery near Stevenage, where he worked for 24 years; he then moved to T. Hilling & Co. of Chobham, where he eventually became Manager.

For many years he used to cycle to the Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley and every month he visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. In 1968 he joined Sunningdale Nurseries in Surrey as Manager and finally Associate Director.

He was appointed Gardens Advisor to the National Trust in 1955 and continued in this role until 1974. In this capacity he did much to restore Britain's historic gardens and, in doing so, strongly influenced our perception of the traditional British garden. He became Gardens Consultant for the Trust in 1974 and wrote several

books in conjunction with them, including Gardens of the National Trust (1979) Trees in the Landscape (1983) and An English Rose Garden (1991). He advised the National Trust on the design, planting and management of its gardens and was respected by head gardeners, agents and donors alike.

Graham worked on many National Trust gardens and is said to have had a major influence on 60 of them. Among the most important were Mount Stewart in Northern Ireland, Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire, Polesdon Lacey in Surrey, Hidcote Manor Garden in Gloucestershire and Mottisfont Abbey in Hampshire.

John Sales, Graham's successor as Gardens Advisor to the Trust, said, 'Graham Stuart Thomas invented gardening at historic houses. There weren't any conserved old gardens in the 1950's and he learned how to preserve the structure of the gardens. He recognised that gardens move on. He didn't come up with grandiose schemes, he wanted gardeners to think about where they were going.'

Perhaps one of his greatest legacies was restoring the popularity of old roses and in doing so he prepared the ground for modern shrub roses, as espoused by David Austin.

He wrote a number of books on the subject, which were reprinted on several occasions, including The Old Shrub Roses (1955) and Climbing Roses Old and New (1965). Shrub Roses of Today followed in 1962 and is about more modern kinds. His rose collection can be seen at the Royal National Rose Society's garden in St. Albans and at Mottisfont Abbey.

He introduced, reintroduced or promoted at least 70 plants, some particularly well-known, including *Bergenia 'Sunningdale', Geranium x oconianum* 'Claridge Druce' and many roses such as centifolia rose 'Robert le Diable' and gallica cultivar 'Belle de Crécy'.

He wrote a total of 20 books, including Plants for Ground Cover (1970), the classic Perennial Garden Plants or the Modern Florilegium (1976), The Art of Planting (1984) and The Complete Flower Paintings (1987). Graham Stuart Thomas' Three Gardens was published in 1983 and is an account, with biographical undertones, of his father's garden in Cambridge, and his own gardens at Oak Cottage and Briar Cottage, both in Surrey. His final book, The Garden Through the Year, was published in 2002.

Many of his books were illustrated with his own paintings, which were botanically accurate and artistically fine.

For his services to the rose, the Royal National Rose Society awarded him the Dean Hole Medal in 1976 and he was a Vice-President of that Society. He also held Vice-Presidencies in

the RHS, the Garden History Society, the British Hosta and Hemerocallis Society, and was a member of the RHS Floral 'B' Committee and Floral 'A' Trials sub-Committee. His design influence extended to the mixed borders at RHS Garden Wisley, which were designed during the 1970s.

The RHS awarded him the Veitch Memorial Medal in 1966 and the Victoria Medal of Honour in 1968 for his outstanding service to horticulture. In 1975, Graham Stuart Thomas was awarded the OBE for his work with the National Trust.

One of Britain's greatest gardeners, Graham Stuart Thomas was also a superb plantsman, author, artist and photographer. He was an accomplished tenor, who sang regularly with a madrigal group.

from the June issue of "The Garden", journal of the RHS.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
Sunday, March 23, 2003, at 2:15 at Civic Garden Centre, Toronto, Ontario

Welcome & Opening Remarks
The meeting, having a quorum, was called to order by George Pagowski, President extending a warm welcome to fellow rosarians and new members.

Board Member Appointed:
It was proposed by Doreen Stanton, seconded by Anne Graber that Marie Pearson be appointed to the CRS Board in the position as Secretary. Motion carried. George welcomed Marie, a Rose Judge & Consulting rosarian and a Mississauga Master Gardner.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting: -March 24, 2002, were published in the Annual.
Motion by Denis Creighton seconded by Ron Bishop that the minutes of 2002 be accepted as printed in the 2002 Annual. Carried.

President's Report
George complimented the superb Volunteer commitment and participation at all events throughout the year. On behalf of the Board, he thanked the committees, exhibitors and everyone for attending. This report follows.

Treasurer's Report: Marion Dorosh highlighted the circulated audited document as of December 31, 2002, showing a decrease in revenue from last year and having a current bank balance of $4,481.00 and term deposit investments of $30,000.00
Motion by Marion, seconded by Paul Graber, that this report be accepted. Carried.
Motion by Marion, seconded by Denise Kennedy that Wayne Kinahan, C.A. of Toronto, be appointed to continue as Auditor. Carried.

Membership Report:
Anne Graber was thanked for her Membership Administration & Statistical Report.
Condolences to the families of those remembered in memoriam: Evelyn Fallis and Betty (Munroe) Budd, CRS Past President, who passed away on March 21. Milton Cadsby, Past President of the Society, gave a Eulogy to both on their contributions to the Canadian Rose Society.
Claire Finch brought greetings and a health report on Audrey Meiklejohn, Honourary President of the Society, from Newmarket.

Nominations Report & Election of Officers: George Pagowski on behalf of Elizabeth Schleicher
Names of individuals agreeing to stand were read. Without further

nominations, the following were declared elected for a one year term to the 2003 Board of Directors.

Ronald Bishop	Marion Dorosh	Rachel Flood
Ethel Freeman	John Mc Lean	George Pagowski
Marie Pearson	Doreen Stanton	Larry Sherk

The Board will make further appointments throughout the year. Motion by Milton Cadsby, seconded by Claire Finch that the members named be elected to the Board. Carried.

Publications:

The Rosarian is to undergo a change in Editors. Ron Bishop is to continue until the summer issue is done. .

The Annual is being prepared for August with September printing and circulation, by Doreen Stanton

Special Event Announcements:

June 21-22, 2003 Hamilton & Burlington Rose Society will host the National Show at Royal Botanical Gardens.

Other Business: none

Adjournment at 3:10 p.m. moved by Doreen Stanton, seconded by Ron Bishop so that we could all enjoy the presentation on "Roses Through the Ages" by our guest speaker Dr. Norman Track._

Marie Pearson, Secretary George Pagowski, President

ANNUAL MEETING - PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Honoured Guests, Fellow Rosarians, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At meetings such as this one, it is customary, I believe, for CEO's to boast of their accomplishments. I am not paid to do that. Some also like to paint a rosy picture of past events and future prospects. Apparently, stakeholders are comforted by such discourse. However, it would be less than truthful to state that all is well with the CRS. References to this distressing topic have appeared in President's Messages, in the Rosarian. Your Board of Directors is grappling with those problems; although success is not guaranteed.

A review of events is part of the tradition of our Annual Meetings, and I beg your indulgence if some comments appear critical - I hope they will be taken as positive criticism!

A year ago, this meeting approved an increase in CRS dues. Past experience has shown that some people use this as an excuse to drop membership - unfortunately, we must expect some decline. By March 1st, however, just over one-half of our members had renewed their membership. Let us hope that the reminder notices mailed with the Spring Rosarian, will spur the other half to write their cheques! I wish to express my thanks here, to Anne

Graber for preparing those statistics, and for taking on membership administration, again.

Membership recruitment is an ongoing concern for this Society, as for others; hence, previous Boards' decisions to represent CRS at various functions, where the prospect of hooking new members appears to exist. Commitment to such events must be made well in advance, and there is some cost involved. People seem to like "freebies" to induce new members; two board members offered premiums this year, paid for out of their own pockets! Our thanks go to Doreen Stanton and Elizabeth Schleicher. These two people also organized CRS representation at 'Jump-On-Spring', held at the Civic Garden Centre in February, 2003, as well as the previous year.

Canada Blooms in March 2002 was quite lively with visitors to our booth, although we did not meet with the same success of signing up new members, as we did in 2001. Regrettably, *Canada Blooms 2003* was dead, according to reports received. I suspect that the cost of booth space and rise in admission prices caused a wholesale exodus by Horticultural Societies, leaving a vast gap between our location and other national and provincial societies' exhibits. "Market Place" seemed lively enough, although an acquaintance complained that it was not as profitable as in past years. Thank you, all booth staffers! Sorry that you were bored to tears. Please be sure to pick up a Miniature Rose as reward, before leaving. John McLean organized the staffing of the CRS booth, both in 2002 and 2003. He also, virtually single-handedly, organized a membership drive among his business associates, in February, 2003. And big thank you's to Helmut Schleicher and Philip Webster for their help in the set-up and knock-down of our exhibit, on both years.

At the Annual Meeting 2002, you may recall, our speaker was Joel Schraven of Pickering Nurseries, Inc. He acquainted us with some of the recent rose introductions offered by his firm.

The second session of the CRS Judging School was conducted on June 8th & 9th, at the Civic Garden Centre. The apprentice judges participated, under the supervision of accredited judges, in judging the National Rose Show. This was staged under Ruth Somerville as Show Chair, by the York Rose and Garden Society, at Scarborough Town Centre, on June 29th & 30th, 2002. Our apologies are offered to show visitors for the delay in opening of the show. The show tables groaned under the number of entries!

The All-Miniature Rose Show, organized by Barbara Clarke at Sherway Gardens, came next, on July 13th & 14th. This

was not as well attended by exhibitors as in past years. We blame, in great part, the hot, dry summer of 2002. The Society did make a small profit, however, on the sale of Miniature Roses, our perennial fundraiser.

You may recall that the All-Miniature Show was inaugurated about ten years ago by Paul Graber and Cecil Lamrock, who also organized several subsequent shows. The merit of staging a show at Sherway Gardens is the almost total absence of cost to CRS. Also, Sherway Gardens' Management like us to stage the show: it adds interest to the shopping centre. They provide the publicity, tables and tablecloths, and set them up to our specifications. In return they ask that the show be held for the full week-end and, of course, that we provide the exhibitors. However, the July date conflicts somewhat this year (2003) with the WFRS Convention in Glasgow; also, I suspect, some exhibitors may find it too close upon the heels of other rose shows in Ontario. Well, Sherway Gardens offered us an alternative date: September 6th & 7th, 2003.

I feel this would be a good opportunity to try a different kind of show: not a standard rose show, but an exhibition of Hybrid Teas, Shrub Roses and Miniatures, staged in vases of multiple-stem exhibits, pot-grown roses, et al. Here and there we should have vases with exemplary show specimens, annotated to explain what makes that exhibit worthy of a ribbon. I hope that this would appeal to the visiting public, not familiar with standard shows. And we might recruit a few more members! Details should appear in the next Rosarian. (I hope)

The Goulding Memorial Lecture was hosted by the Calgary Rose Society on October 8th, with Dr Campbell G. Davidson as guest speaker. I'm sure you will have read the summary by Sandra Sobko, in the Fall 2002 Rosarian.

At CRS Board meetings over membership recruitment, as already mentioned, fundraising, improved publicity and financial matters, predominate. A committee was struck, under the chairmanship of Rachel Flood, to consider a Business Plan for us to follow, over the next few years. Rachel also chairs a fundraising committee.

(Editor's Note: These two committees are now the Revitalization Committee.)

Sadly, we are about to lose some Board Members: Elizabeth Schleicher and Richard Chambers are not standing for re-election, Louise Veffer, Aileen Carter and Phyllis Garden have resigned. Louise was a long-time board member, who had already retired and was persuaded to re-join the Board. Aileen helped at

many events, usually in the background. Richard will continue as Editor of the Clearing House. And indefatigable Elizabeth - she and Helmut were everywhere - recently sorted out a lot of CRS stuff in her keeping, and delivered it to me. Thank you, Liz, I think. But I shall miss my unofficial, unpaid, acting Private Secretary. Although Ron Bishop is forced to relinquish his position as Rosarian editor, he is standing for re-election to the Board.

A pat on the shoulder once in a while, is really not enough to show appreciation for the efforts, made by so many people, who aided the work of this society. Forgive me if I forgot to acknowledge someone's contribution.

In conclusion, let me officially welcome Larry Sherk, who joined the Board in January, 2003; and Marie Pearson, our new Secretary. I hope you will find the work satisfying and enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

George Pagowski.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

REVENUES	2002	2001
Advertising & Subscriptions	$2196	$4302
Donations	4409	1,956
Fundraisers	1,658	10,154
Interest Income	493	1,848
Memberships	12,552	15,392
	21,308	33,652
EXPENSES		
Audit	878	826
Events	-	564
Fundraiser Costs	1,211	4,884
Honorarium	1,500	1,500
Insurance	2,163	1,687
Office and General	1,304	1,434
Publishing	21,189	24,158
	28,245	35,053
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUE	6,857	(1,401)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

	Restricted for Goulding Lecture Series	Unrestricted	2002	2001
Balance, beginning of year	$132	$39,599	39,731	41,846
Excess of Revenue (Expenses) over Expenses (Revenue)	59	(6,857)	(6,798)	(2,115)
Balance, end of year	191	32,742	32,933	39,731

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

1. DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Rose Society is a Registered Charity within the meaning of The Income Tax Act (Canada) and is organized to promote the development, growth and display of roses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue and expenses:

Revenue from advertising, donations, fundraisers and memberships is recorded when received. Memberships received in advance are reported as prepaid memberships and are reported in revenue in the following year.

Interest income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Capital assets:

Capital assets are expensed in the year they are purchased.

3. TERM DEPOSIT

The term deposit was purchased on December 2, 2003 with interest at 2.25% per annum, payable annually.

Toronto, Ontario
March 4, 2003

Wayne Kinahan C.A.
Auditor

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL SHOW HOSTED BY HAMILTON & BURLINGTON ROSE SOCIETY JUNE 21 AND 22, 2003

The Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society ushered in the first weekend of Summer, June 21 and 22, at the Royal Botanical Gardens Centre. Our 47th Annual show celebrated the end of a cold winter and a rather long, cool, wet spring!

This year we hosted The Canadian Rose Society's National Show and served as a training ground for the aspiring judges from the most recent Judging School of the CRS. It did prove to be a challenge in decision making.

I'm sure you're familiar with the saying "If the show were next week I'd have lots of blooms"! It was amazing how 48 members managed to find 264 exhibits considering that it was only a week before the event that we experienced adequate heat units and sunlight required to produce good show blooms.

The Hybrid Teas, Floribunda sprays, Grandifloras, and Climbers were down in numbers but the Miniatures, Shrubs and Old Garden Roses were well represented.

In the National Show classes only 2 had entries. In Class 5 Cam Galli won first with 'William Baffin' and in Class 7 Anne and Paul Graber took first place.

Our Guest of Honour, Roger Wheelock, the new President and CEO of the Royal Botanical Gardens officially opened the show and graciously assisted in presenting our top awards. A highlight of the ceremony was the presentation of our Junior Sweepstakes Award to Monica Wood.

The show, although much smaller than usual, was enjoyed by the 615 visitors over the two day period. Visitors from the Eastern States were impressed by the types of roses we could grow here and after a bit of coaxing decided to give rose-growing another try in their part of the country. All it takes is the right rose for the location and conditions and a few helpful tips to get growing.

Speaking of tips: a Scottish couple was glad to learn that the World Federation of Rose Societies Convention (held once every three years, each time in a different country) was to be held in Glasgow in mid July, a stone's throw from their home. The CRS. hosted this convention in Toronto in 1985.

A rose show takes a lot of planning and work. I'd like to thank the RBG, the Canadian Rose Society and the Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society Executive and members for their

assistance.

Special thanks to Marie Nash and Joyce Turner for a delightful and much appreciated luncheon for the judges and clerks, Keith Spencer our Auctioneer, our show clerks and the show committee for all their time and energy in creating such a successful event.

Respectfully Submitted

Helmut Schleicher

Show Chair

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

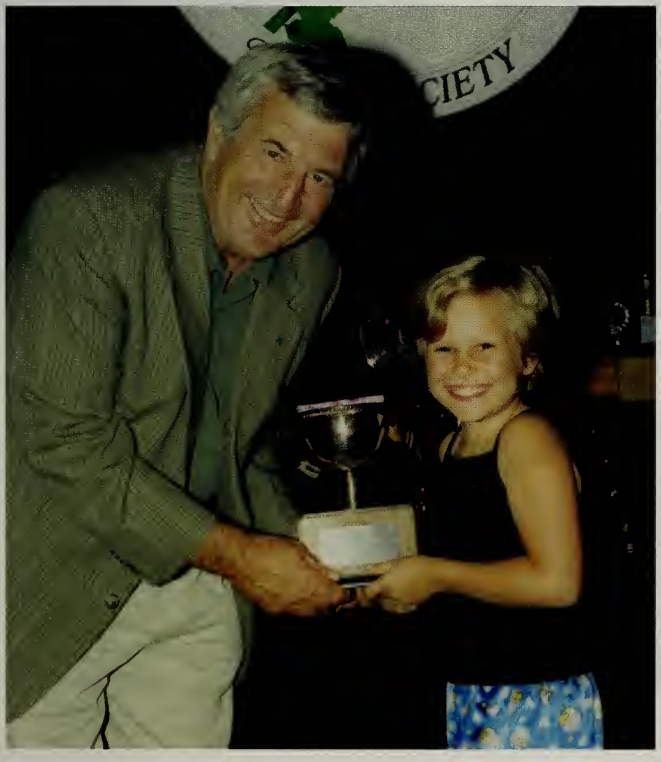
Trophy	Variety	Winner
Royal York Challenge Trophy (3 Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms)		No entries
Paul B. Saunders Trophy (5 Hybrid Tea Blooms)		No entries
P. L. Whytock Trophy (3 different cultivars of Floribunda sprays)		No entries
The Harkness Cup (3 stems or sprays of Climbing Roses)		No entries
Hugh A. Rose Trophy (one stem or spray of any rose originating in Canada)	William Baffin	Cam Galli
Peter Mcdougall Challenge Trophy (English Box of 6 Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora, 6 distinct cultivars)		No entries
K. G. Laver Trophy (12 specimen blooms of Miniatures)	Mistee, Delicious, Kathy, Maverick, Loving Touch, Sweet Caroline, Laura Ford, Holy Toledo, Magic Carrousel, Ko's Yellow, Minnie Pearl, Irresistible	Anne and Paul Graber

Roger Wheelock presenting the Trophy for Prince of the Show to Stephen Bower for **CHRYSLER IMPERIAL.**

And the Winning Entry – **CHRYSLER IMPERIAL.**

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

At the official opening, left to right, Roger Wheelock President and CEO of RGB, George Pagowski, President CRS, Helmut Schleicher, Show Chairman, and Lorne Sparrow.



Roger Wheelock and the Junior Sweepstakes winner, Monica Wood.

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

Roger Wheelock congratulating Barbara Clarke for Best Design in Show.

And the Winning Entry
– SPIRIT OF CANADA

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

Roger Wheelock presenting the K.G. Laver Trophy to Anne & Paul Graber for Class 7, 12 Specimen Blooms of Miniatures.

And the Winning Entry, Mistee, Delicious, Kathy, Maverick, Loving Touch, Sweet Caroline, Laura Ford, Holy Toledo, Magic Carrousel, Ko's Yellow, Minnie Pearl, Irresistible.

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

HAMILTON & BURLINGTON ROSE SOCIETY AWARDS

AWARD	VARIETY	WINNER
Queen of the Show	Jack Frost	Pat Wilson
Prince of the Show	Chrysler Imperial	Stephen Bower
Princess of the Show	Tiffany	Elizabeth Scheicher
Best Exhibit	Mistee, Delicious, Kathy, Maverick, Loving Touch, Sweet Caroline, Laura Ford, Holy Toledo, Magic Carrousel, Ko's Yellow, Minnie Pearl, Irresistible	Anne & Paul Graber
Miniature Queen of the Show	My Sunshine	Anne and Paul Graber
Miniature Prince of the Show	Innocent Blush	Elizabeth Schleicher
Miniature Princess of the Show	Pierrine	Cam Galli
Best of Show in Design	Spirit of Canada	Barbara Clarke
Highest Score in Design Division		Wendy Downing
Senior Sweepstakes		Rachel Flood
Junior Sweepstakes		Monica Wood
Best Old Rose Exhibit	Alba Semi-plena, Henri Martin, Bella Donna, Delambre, Rosa glauca, Isphan, Sombreuil, Hermosa, Pompon de Bourgogne, Stanwell Perpetual, Konigin von Danemark, Rosa sericea pteracantha	Anne and Paul Graber

NEWS FROM THE 13TH WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES CONVENTION JULY 18 – 24, 2003 GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

By Ethel Freeman

Approximately 400 participants attended the 13th World Federation of Rose Societies Convention in Glasgow, Scotland this past July. Aside from seeing old friends from around the world and hearing some great lectures, this Convention brought some great results for Canada and the Canadian Rose Society.

The Canadian Rose Society was honoured to be awarded the 15th World Rose Convention for 2009. The Vancouver Rose Society will be the host society and Darlene Sanders and Brenda Viney will be the co-Chairs. They are to be congratulated on the absolutely outstanding presentation they made and all the work that has already gone into the planning for this great event. All of us across the country can offer our support and help, and certainly we can all plan on being in Vancouver in June 2009.

The other exciting news from the Convention in Glasgow was that the Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden was one of the gardens awarded the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence. Details of the timing of the ceremony in June 2004 to present the permanent plaque to the garden are still being worked out, but will be announced on our website as soon as they are finalized. Claire Laberge and her staff have created a marvellous rose garden and justly deserve all the recognition they are now receiving.

When the votes from all 36 member countries of the World Federation of Rose Societies were tallied, **'Bonica '82'** was declared the World's Favourite Rose and was added to the Rose Hall of Fame. (Other members are 'Peace', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Fragrant Cloud', 'Iceberg', 'Double Delight', 'Papa Meilland', 'Pascali', 'Just Joey', 'New Dawn' and 'Ingrid Bergman'.)

'Mme. Alfred Carrière' was added to the Old Rose Hall of Fame. (Other members are 'Cecile Brunner', 'Gloire de Dijon', 'Old Blush', 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' and ' Gruss an Teplitz'.)

The President of the WFRS for the next three years is Dr. Thomas Cairns, the outgoing President of the American Rose Society. The Vice-President for North America is Mrs. Marijke Peterich of Bermuda.

The next WFRS convention is in May 2006 in Osaka, Japan. It looks to be the experience of a lifetime. So add it to you calendar, along with June 2009 in Vancouver.

ROSES IN THE EARLY YEARS

By Larry Sherk

ROSES IN THE EARLY YEARS

In 1911 two young British landscape architects, Howard and Lorrie Dunington-Grubb, immigrated to Toronto and opened an office. Finding local plant resources very limited they purchased 100 acres near the village of Sheridan, now part of Oakville. In the November 1, 1913 issue of the Gardener's Chronicle of London, England they advertised for a working foreman. Herman Stensson answered the advertisement and arrived with his family in the spring of 1914.

The first catalogue, thirty-two pages in length issued in August 1914, listed two hundred and sixty-three perennials, most selling for fifteen cents each, twenty trees, seven climbers, six evergreens and one hundred and thirty-two shrubs. The latter included four roses, selling for 30 to 50 cents each bareroot. The terms of the catalogue note that: "only such plants are here listed as are actually to be found growing successfully in our Nurseries."

The 1915–16 catalogue listed only three roses. 'Rose à Parfum de l'Haÿ' was not listed that year. *See Figure 1*

The 1917-18 catalogue had the first extensive list of rose varieties with fifty-six listed under six different groups. This catalogue included a picture of a "Rose Garden designed by us in Toronto" and a picture of the new garden at Government House in Chorley Park. *See figures 2- 4*

The list in the 1918-19 catalogue had grown to seventy-five different roses with pictures of two new rose gardens "planted by us, close to Toronto" and " one of our Rose Gardens".

The 1920 catalogue lists seventy-four roses. Hybrid Teas have dropped from twenty-seven in 1918-19 to only nineteen but Hybrid Perpetuals have risen in number from seven to fourteen. Base price is fifty or seventy-five cents a plant, depending on type but eleven cultivars are now listed at $1.00 each. *See Figure 6*

Sheridan Nurseries, first separate Rose Catalogue and Price List is not dated but includes a picture of rose budding dated July 27, 1925. The copy extols the virtues of locally grown roses compared to the problems with "the majority of rose bushes sold in Canada that are imported". Quoting "they (domestic) are hardier, more vigorous and less subject to disease and insect pests than the imported bush" and "now able to offer the public for this coming season, some 20,000 rose bushes entirely Canadian grown." One hundred and four different roses are listed. *See Figures 7-8*

A list in the 1931 catalogue and also issued as a separate flyer includes only fifty-six roses, possibly a cutback because of the depression. (*Editor's Note: seventy-five cents in 1931 would have bought a three pound roast to feed a family of four for two or three days!!*)

Sheridan Nurseries did not rest on its laurels when it came to growing roses and other nursery stock. Gardens were developed at the Canadian National Exhibition as early as 1917.

In 1925 Sheridan Nurseries entered a "Display of Roses" with an arrangement on a table covering twenty square feet for judging on June 26th in the Professional Class at the Summer Exhibition of the Ontario Rose Society, and won 1st place. The medals awarded that year and again in 1926 are prized artefacts in the Sheridan archives.

RIBES. The Flowering Currant.

Very useful for shady places.

Alpinum. A dwarf Alpine variety, very choice. 1 foot. 35 cents each.

Aureum. A somewhat coarse growing shrub. Very useful for shady banks. 30 inches. 25 cents each.

Gordonianum. Ditto. Ditto. 42 inches. 25 cents each.

ROSA RUGOSA. The Japanese Crinkled Rose.

A tall, compact shrub with handsome dark shiny foliage. Excellent for massing or hedging. Bright colored fruit, very striking.

Alba. White flowers. 30 cents each.

A Parfume de l'Hay. Carmine cherry red. 50 cents each.

Rubra. Flowers magenta pink. 35 cents each.

Rosa Wichuriana. A dwarf spreading shrub with glossy foliage and a mass of white single flowers in summer. 35 cents each. All above Roses are 18-24 inches high.

RUBUS. The Salmon Berry.

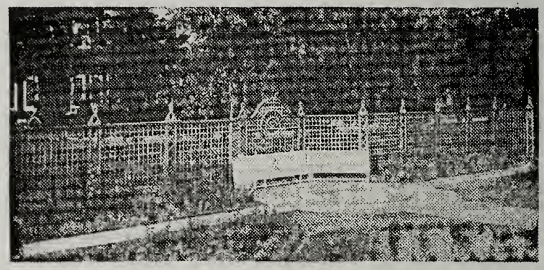
A charming little shrub when in fruit.

Spectabilis, fl; Rubro. Fragrant purplish flowers. 12 inches. 25 cents each.

Fig. 1 The 1915 Catalogue

SHERIDAN ROSES

Roses



A formal garden executed by us last year.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Betty. Ruddy gold.
Captain Christy. Soft rose.
Caroline Testout. Bright rose.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine.
Gruss an Teplitz. Crimson.
Juliet. Gold on rose.
Jonkheer L. Mock. Deep rose.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. White.
Killarney. Flesh.
Lady Ashtown. Pink.
La Tosca. Blush white.
Le Progres. Nankeen yellow.
Mme. Able Chatenay. Salmon pink.
Mme. E. Herriot. Coral red, shaded yellow. 50 cents.
Mme. J. Bonnaire. Pink.
Mme. Ravary. Orange yellow.
Mme. Segond Weber. Salmon rose.
Mrs. Arthur H. Waddell. Salmon.
Richmond. Scarlet.
Sunburst. Yellow. 50 cents.

All at 40 cents each, except where otherwise stated.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki. White.
Hugh Dickson. Crimson.

Fig. 2 The 1917-18 Catalogue

Mrs. John Laing. Pink.
Paul Neyron. Deep Rose.
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson.

All at 35 cents.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

Ashenbrodel. Peach pink.
Golden Fairy. Yellow bud, opening white.
Jessie. Cherry crimson.
Katherine Zeimet. White.
Leonie Lamesch. Copper red.
Mme. Levavasseur. Pink.

All at 40 cents.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

Belle Poitevine. Pink.
Blanc D. de Coubert. White.
Conrad F. Meyer. Pure pink, flowers large.
Mme. Alvarez del Campo. Salmon rose.
Mme. Georges Bruant. Double white.
Rosarie de l'Haye. Large double red flowers.

All at 40 cents.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. Crimson double.
Dorothy Perkins. Pink, double.
Flower of Fairfield. Resembles Crimson Rambler.
Hiawatha. Brilliant crimson single. 50 cents.
Lady Gay. Pink, double.
Tausendschon. Pink. 50 cents.
Trier. White.
White Pet. White.

All at 40 cents, except where otherwise noted.

VARIOUS ROSES

Austrian Copper (Capucine). Single copper, with buff reverse. 40 cents.
Blanda. Pink.
Carolina. Single pink.
Humilis.
Lucida.

Fig. 3 The 1917-18 Catalogue

Persian Yellow (Capucine). Profusion of small double yellow flowers. 40 cents.

Rubiginosa. Sweet briar.

Rubrifolia (Ferruginea). Ornamental red foliage. 40 cents.

Setigera. Prairie rose.

Wichuriana. The Type. Small single white flowers and metallic green leaves. Excellent for covering banks.

Zepherin Drouhin (Bourbon). The thornless rose. A very beautiful rose with flowers of an unusual shade of pink. Foliage red when young. 50 cents.

All at 35 cents each, except where otherwise stated.

Fig. 4 The last page of the 1917-18 Catalogue

ROSES

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Caroline Testout.—Bright rose.
Etoile de France.—Clear red.
General MacArthur.—Crimson scarlet.
Gruss an Teplitz.—Crimson.
General Superior Arnold Janssen.—Dark carmine. $1.00.
Harry Kirk.—Sulphur yellow. $1.00.
Johanne Sebus.—Pink. $1.00.
Jonkheer L. Mock.—Deep rose. $1.00.
La France.—Silvery pink.
Liberty.—Scarlet.
Le Progrès.—Nankeen yellow. $1.00.
Lyon Rose.—Coppery yellow. $1.00.
Lady Ashtown.—Pink. $1.00.
La Tosca.—Blush white.
Mme. Abel Chatenay.—Salmon pink.
Mme. Bérard.—Salmon rose.
Mme. Ravary.—Orange yellow. $1.00.
Richmond.—Scarlet.
Willowmere.—Carmine rose shaded yellow. $1.00.

All 75 cents except where otherwise marked.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb.—Clear cherry red.
Baroness Rothschild.—Bright pink.
Capt. Christy.—Soft rose.
Duke of Connaught.—Velvety crimson.
Eugene Furst.—Dark velvety crimson.
Fisher Holmes.—Rich scarlet.
Frau Karl Druschki.—White.
General Jacqueminot.—Rich crimson. $1.00.
Louis Van Houtte.—Large, crimson.
Magna Charta.—Rosy carmine.
Mons Boucenne.—Blush.
Paul Neyron.—Pink, very double.
Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark crimson.
Ulrich Brunner.—Crimson.

All 75 cents except where stated.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Ashenbrodel.—Peach pink.
Golden Fairy.—Yellow bud, opening white.
Gruss an Aachen.—Orange. 75 cents.
Jessie.—Cherry crimson.
Katherine Zeimet.—White.
Léonie Lamesch.—Copper red.
Mme. Levavasseur.—Pink.

All at 75 cents, except where otherwise noted.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES.

Belle Poitevine.—Pink.
Blanc D. de Coubert.—White.
Conrad F. Meyer.—Pure pink, flowers large.
Mme. Alvarez del Campo.—Salmon rose.
Mme. Georges Bruant.—Double white.
Rosarie de l'Haye.—Large double red flowers.

All at 50 cents.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler.—Crimson, double.
Dorothy Perkins.—Pink, double.
Flower of Fairfield.—Resembles Crimson Rambler.
Hiawatha.—Brilliant crimson, single. 60 cents.
Lady Gay.—Pink, double.
Richmond.—Scarlet.
Tausendschon.—Pink. $1.00.
Thalia.—White.
Trier.—White.
White Pet.—White.

All at 75 cents, except where otherwise noted.

VARIOUS ROSES.

Austrian Copper (Capucine).—Single copper, with buff reverse. 75 cents.
Blandu.—Pink.
Carolina.—Single, pink.
Humilis.
Lucida.
Persian Yellow (Capucine).—Profusion of small double yellow flowers. 75 cents.
Rubiginosa.—Sweet briar.
Rubrifolia (Ferruginea).—Ornamental red foliage.
Setigera.—Prairie Rose.
Wichuriana.—The Type. Small single white flowers and metallic green leaves. Excellent for covering banks.
Zepherin Drouhin (Bourbon).—The thornless rose. A very beautiful rose with flowers of an unusual shade of pink. Foliage red when young. 75 cents.

All at 50 cents each, except where otherwise stated.

Fig. 5 The 1920 Catalogue

A Catalogue and Price List of
CANADIAN GROWN
ROSES

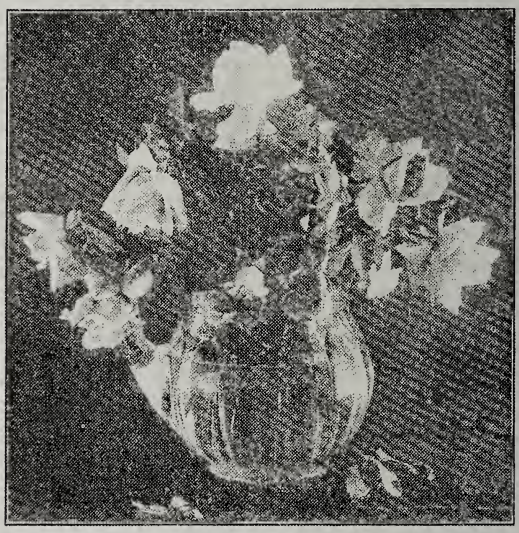


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Fig. 7 Cover of the First Separate Rose Catalogue

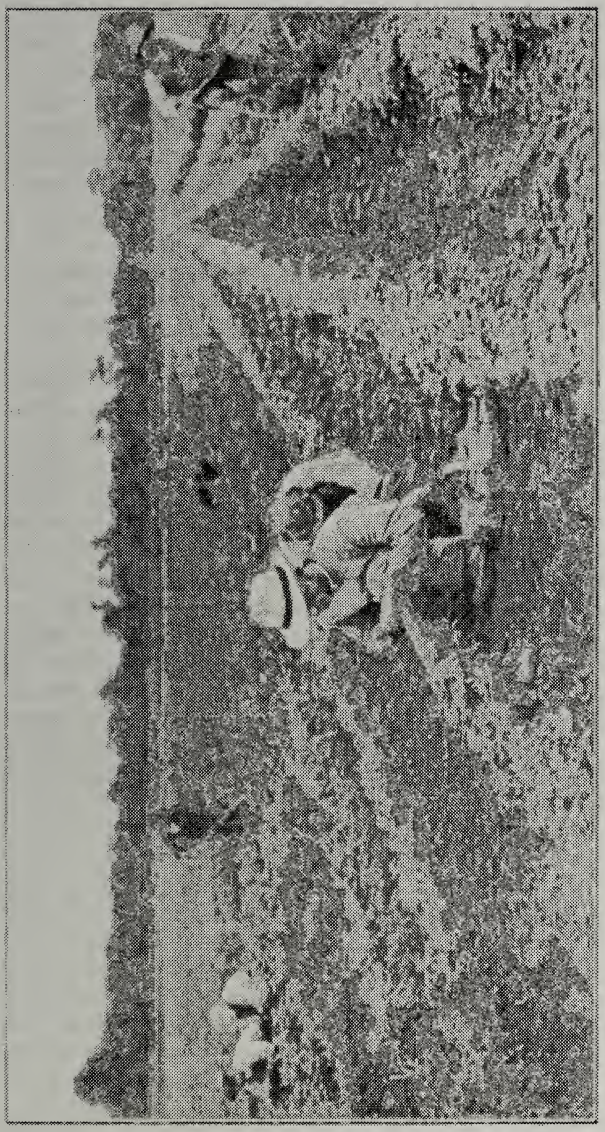

Fig. 8 From the First Rose Catalogue

ONGOING RESEARCH IN WINTER-HARDY ROSES

by Dr. Neville and Catherine Arnold

Within the last 35 to 40 years, the research of Dr. Felicitas Svejda, Dr. Ian Ogilvie, Dr. Henry Marshall, Dr. Campbell Davidson and Lynn Collicutt has produced the winter-hardy Canadian Explorer and Parkland series of roses which endure temperatures of –30° to -40°F with only snow as winter protection. Most of these roses have various shades of pink, red and white. However, the nursery industry and many rosarians have expressed a desire for a wider range of colours and flower form closer to the Hybrid Teas and Floribundas while still maintaining disease resistance and hardiness.

In 1998 I grudgingly retired. What to do with all this marvellous academic training? Retiring had never been an option for me as I had always been goal-oriented and filled with energy. Besides, I had grown very fond of winter-hardy roses while working in collaboration with rose-breeder, Dr. Ian Ogilvie. As well, it was believed at that time that the research program on the Canadian Explorer series was to cease, and the possibility of Dr. Svejda's work slowly being forgotten was imminent. Spurred by the tremendous outcry from fellow rosarians, the press and television (provincial and national), I saw an excellent opportunity to continue Dr. Svejda's work and fulfill the nursery industry's and rosarians' requests. The final impetus came from reading various articles about Ralph Moore's work on miniature roses. This great rosarian in his 90's was still going strong, filled with enthusiasm and passion for his work. Our own great Canadian rose breeder, Keith Laver, was also highly instrumental in my decision.

My wife, Catherine, and I began the search for a potential company name. Each one that came up didn't quite meet with her approval. I am not one to quit easily and so the process continued until the resounding "no" became an elated "yes". Knowing that our name should reflect our mission and product, it was just a jump, hop and a skip to coming up with "Northern Hybrid Roses"—north is associated with cold, and hybrid roses were what we intended to develop. We immediately registered the name and have been using it ever since.

During those initial years, we worked diligently on the roses in the quiet garden of our Rosemere, Quebec home. As a scientist, I had always had a technician doing all the technical work, but now I was the breeder-scientist and technician. The work was slightly overwhelming, so Catherine took over the watering, fertilizing and cultivating, which left me free to work more closely

with the roses and observe them firsthand. As a result, many new breeding techniques were developed and we were able to collect data immediately concerning genetic compatibility, hardiness, disease-resistance, flower colour and form. Such detailed information was recorded from year to year and carefully studied. We could then better select the male and female parents that would cross easily and readily transfer desirable traits.

Such field experience has helped us to make judicious selections from nursery catalogues, the internet and other sources as to the plants that will allow us to work toward our goals. With each newly purchased plant we make about thirty trial crosses with a known hardy rose that we feel will make a good parent. This gives us a good indication of compatibility, percent hip take, seed number, germination rate, etc. which helps us to decide how many crosses, if any, to make the following year. However, before large numbers of crosses are made, we justify the use of each parent by writing a paragraph about why we should use a particular plant or plants and the expected outcome (colour range, hardiness, disease resistance, etc.). To date, this has proven to be an excellent approach and allows us to prepare for next year's crosses this year.

Our first crosses produced between 12,000 and 18,000 seeds. At a ten to twenty percent germination rate, 1,200 to 3,000 seedlings resulted annually. Needless to say it didn't take much time to fill our backyard with rose seedlings. So, we decided to move to an area where we could continue to produce the same number of seedlings yearly. After several months of concentrated searching we settled on Green Valley, Ontario, located midway between Lancaster and Alexandria, but still quite close to the Quebec border and family and friends. As well, we could remain in the same agricultural Zone 5.

So here we were, two city slickers moving to the country! Since we couldn't find appropriate housing accommodation, we decided to have a house built and move all the rose bushes and seedlings from Rosemere to Green Valley in conventional pots and multipots. What an experience to see our beloved roses being transported by a cattle trailer to their new location!

Construction of the house and approaching winter prevented us from planting our roses so they spent the winter on the soil surface with only snow as winter protection. After careful observation of the plants in the spring of 2000, all of the 250 two-year-old seedlings had survived but unfortunately we lost most of the one-year-olds. The two-year-old plants were carefully established in one part of the nursery and observed over the next three years. Five bushes were finally selected and all are hardy in

Zone 5, with no tip kill, have excellent resistance to mildew and black spot, are floriferous and recurrent. One of the five has a beautiful vase shape with warm light pink flowers (10 to 12 per cluster) and a soft yellow eye, 32 petals, a diameter of 3.25 inches and medium green foliage. This plant, which grows to a height of 48 inches and is 55 inches wide, bore 825 flowers/hips last year. Its only weakness is that the petals do not fall cleanly, but deadheading would take care of such a minor problem. A photo of this line is, however, unavailable at this time. Another line has medium to light pink highly perfumed flowers (5 to 7 per cluster) with a soft yellow eye, 20 petals, a diameter of 3.75 inches with medium to dark green leathery foliage. Reaching a height of 48 inches and 55 inches wide, it sets about 460 flowers/hips. Another not included on our web site (www.northernhybridroses.com) is one we affectionately call 'Animal'. 'Animal', with its huge and numerous spines on the canes and under the leaves, is an extremely vigorous grower. This bush demands a lot of respect and one has to cut a wide swath around it if he/she doesn't want to be hooked. The flowers are double, medium pink with some yellow and the flowering is recurrent. Of the five only a few will be retained as lines for breeding purposes by Northern Hybrid Roses. We have also repeated some of the crosses for the lost seedlings previously mentioned.

During the move we had stratified (heat-cold treatment) the seeds from our 1999 crosses and after we had planted them, much to our surprise, there was a germination rate of over 50 percent for certain crosses compared with the 10 to 20 percent we usually get. We didn't know at the time why the sudden increase in germination rate, but after much thought and careful examination of the stratification data we knew that the sequence of warm and cold had done the trick. At any rate, the 2,500 seedlings grew very well indoors and outdoors. In the summer of 2000, 250 were selected for further observation. In 2001, this number was reduced to 150 and a further culling will be done this year. The hardier plants have survived winter very well in Zone 5 while the semi-hardy plants have some cane dieback. A recent inspection of these bushes in the nursery towards the end of the 2003 winter shows that they have come through the winter with very little to no damage. Temperatures in Green Valley this past winter dropped to –25°F with wind-chills of between –27° to –40°F. Canes above the snow line are subjected to ambient (air) and wind-chill temperatures and it may therefore be concluded that they will withstand –40°C. All bushes selected have beautiful flower form (Figs. 1 to 6. Line: 295-99; Line: 0023-99; Line: 356-99; Line: 0016-99; Line: 318.1-99

Fig. 5 Line 318-00

Fig. 6 Line Burgundy 1-00

More of the results of Neville Arnold's breeding program.

(Photos: Neville Arnold)

Fig. 3 Line 356-99

Fig. 4 Line 0016-99

More of the results of Neville Arnold's breeding program.

(Photos: Neville Arnold)

Fig. 1 Line 295-99

Fig. 2 Line 0023-99

Some of the results of Neville Arnold's breeding program.

(Photos: Neville Arnold)

Line Burgundy 1-00) a wonderful array of colour (red, peach, salmon, coral, cream and white) and with a petal count of 12 to 120. Flower buds are often exquisitely shaped approaching the conventional Floribunda or Hybrid Tea shape rose. These rose bushes have shown different degrees of resistance to mildew and black spot and will be observed further.

Because of the move, fewer crosses were made in the year 2000 and, as a result, the seedling collection is limited. However, several have flowered and a single orange-red winter-hardy Miniature which is highly resistant to mildew and black spot has emerged. This plant will most probably be used as a seed parent in crosses with other Miniatures. We sense that we may be just one generation away from a truly hardy Miniature.

Other crosses from the year 2000 produced some surprising and unexpected results. Since the inception of Northern Hybrid Roses, one of the anticipated goals was to develop a deep burgundy winter-hardy rose similar to the Miniature 'Black Jade'. We were about to undertake the necessary crossing work last summer when, early one morning, a little burgundy coloured rose with velvet textured petals and bright yellow stamens smiled up at us from among the year 2000 crosses. The canes have 4 to 5 buds per stem with about 9 to 10 ruffled petals per flower (Fig. 7. Line: Burgundy.1-00). Although the flower is quite attractive, it may require more form and we are already hard at work on this aspect. At the very least, this uniquely coloured and highly disease-resistant plant will make an excellent male and/or female parent. This flower resembles the lovely old 'Alain Blanchard' rose but is much deeper in colour. To the best of our knowledge, introducing the gene for the burgundy colour into a hardy rose is a first!. This two-year-old bush is very hardy in Zone 5. In order to increase the number of flowers for breeding purposes, the branches have been tied into a pyramid shape to encourage lateral growth and will be untied when sufficient lignin has formed in the new growth but before flowering. We do this only with roses which have a very high resistance to mildew and black spot. Most of the other seedlings from the year 2000 have yet to flower but we are hoping to be rewarded with a very hardy yellow rose.

Despite the past two summers of drought, crosses from the year 2001 flowered profusely and selecting from this group has already begun. We have also completed about 2,600 crosses for the summer of 2002 with the object of continuing to develop a hardy yellow shrub rose, a well-formed burgundy rose, a bi-colour rose, pink, orange and apricot-coloured roses, a gold rose, as well as, peach, coral and salmon roses. We are also proceeding with the

development of winter-hardy Miniature or Patio roses and a red Climber. The lines developed by Northern Hybrid Roses contain flower shapes similar to the Hybrid Tea/Floribunda rose so we feel that we can now begin to use the latter roses as pollen (male) parents so we can improve the shape but still retain the hardiness and disease resistance of the seed (female) parent. We have now arrived at a point where we will be sending conventionally rooted cuttings of selected roses next summer to East, Central and Western climate zones (3 to 5) where they will be tested for winter hardiness and disease resistance.

Over the past 5 years we have generated a considerable number of plants from the various crosses, and because of increased efficiency in crossing techniques and a better knowledge of the genetic transference of winter-hardiness, disease-resistance and colour, we are much more judicious in selecting the crosses to be made for the desired goals. Further, we are now prepared to make much wider genetic crosses than we first thought possible and this all came about by observing the plants and data very carefully over the years. Every morning, Catherine and I make the rounds and inspect every plant before settling down to our pollinations for the day. The same ritual is carried out before sundown. In the early morning, if a newly opened flower is seen from the kitchen window, we have been known to don a pair of boots and rush out in our pyjamas to observe the flower up close. The whole exercise is all-consuming and has become a labour of love for both of us. As tired as we may get, we always look forward to tomorrow to see the next newest bloom, to get excited about the crosses to be made during the summer, to continue Dr. Svejda's work and above all to share all of this with our fellow rosarians. A special thanks to Mary and Bob Nason of the Société des Roses du Quebec Rose Society for their continued support and encouragement of our work and for making Northern Hybrid Roses known in Quebec. We sincerely hope that you enjoyed this article, the photos of the new lines and the website.

Note: If all goes well, Northern Hybrid Roses intends to DNA fingerprint their new releases for the nursery industry and fellow rosarians. Fingerprinting is the rose's signature of origination (NHR) and may be of support in the patenting process.

www.northernhybridroses.com

LANGFORD ROSE GARDENS

By Edward Ozog & Mark Disero

Sometimes, small projects have a way of getting out of hand. A little over two years ago we moved out of a "loft" condominium apartment in downtown Toronto to a 65-acre farm west of Hamilton, Ontario, near the former village of Langford. Our intention at the time was to rent out the fields, grow some flowers and vegetables, and renovate our "handyman special" farmhouse. We discussed the idea of growing roses, which led us initially to join the Canadian Rose Society and to subscribe to The Rosebank Letter.

In December of 2000, we notified Harry McGee of our change of address and mentioned in passing that we now lived on a farm. He responded with an e-mail overflowing with enthusiasm about the gardening potential of such a property. He encouraged us to "think big" and, indeed, we soon fell upon the idea of assembling a collection of hardy (meaning easy to grow) Canadian roses. Originally, this meant the "Explorer" and "Parkland" series from Agriculture Canada, but as we read and learned more about the history of these roses, we became intrigued by the work of earlier, mostly amateur, Canadian rose hybridizers, some of whose roses had been used in the Ottawa and Morden breeding programs. This led us in turn to investigate the connections between those rose breeders and their American counterparts, who exchanged plant material with each other in the hope of developing winter-hardy rose varieties able to survive a prairie winter. Soon we had our "think big" idea – an outdoor rose "museum", honouring the work of Canadian and American rose breeders involved in the development of North American winter-hardy roses. This idea was quickly expanded to include Canadian tender varieties as well. We set out on our lofty mission—to collect every extant Canadian rose—even before we had lifted a single shovel of earth!

"If a critical mass of plantings were achieved, the Langford Rose Gardens could eventually become a repository of record for all new Canadian introductions. Given the dismal record of the Canadian Experimental Farm in preserving its own breeding heritage (Saunder's 'Grace' and 'Mary Arnot', Preston's 'Indian' series etc.), and the equally dismal record of private nurseries in ensuring the survival of their own introductions after they go out of business (e.g. John Dunlop, Henry Eddie, et al.), such an effort not only seems worthwhile but long overdue."

It was a surprise to us that no one had thought of this before. Not only are there no botanical gardens specifically

dedicated to collecting and preserving Canada's national rose heritage, but some gardens have been complicit in destroying the collections they already had. The Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is probably the most egregious example. Its "old" rose garden is actually a reconstruction, recently undertaken by "Friends of the Farm" volunteers after years of official government neglect. Sadly, dozens of unique cultivars that had been developed at the Canadian Experimental Farm in the first half the 20th century, and which were still in inventory as recently as the 1980s, had been destroyed in the interim, their heritage value unrecognized. Only a few of these roses have since been painstakingly located elsewhere and brought back to Ottawa. The Isabella Preston rose 'Patricia Macoun', for example, comes from a specimen repatriated from Germany. Fortunately, quite a few Canadian roses appear to have survived in botanical collections overseas, even as they were being dug up and destroyed in Canada. The expensive task of repatriating these lost treasures still awaits us, however.

Having defined the theoretical parameters of our rose collection, our first problem was to identify its actual scope. When we began, we did not know how many Canadian-bred roses there actually were, how many still existed or, indeed, where we would find them. This turned out to be one of the most enjoyable aspects of our project, researching the library collections of the Royal Botanical Gardens, searching on the Internet, and more importantly, connecting with hybridizers, nurseries, gardeners, and rose lovers all across Canada.

On the research side, there is no "official" reference book on Canadian roses. From time to time, various articles and publications have attempted to summarize the history of Canadian rose breeding (Dr. Felicitas Svejda's overview from the 1974 CRS Rose Annual is a good example) but none can be regarded as comprehensive. The most expansive listing in print is the Canadian Rose Society's booklet Colour Classification of Garden Roses, published in 2000, where 328 roses of Canadian origin are identified with a double asterisk. Unfortunately, some of these turn out not to be Canadian at all, notably 'Audrey Meiklejohn', which is a French rose by Delbard, and 'White Grootendorst', which is an American rose by "Eddy", but not by the Canadian "Eddie". Honest mistakes, to be sure.

Editor's Note: There are good lists of Canadian hybridized roses in Roscoe A. Fillmore's book, Roses for Canadian Gardens, published by Ryerson Press, Toronto in 1959 and often found in second-hand bookstores.

Based on our own research, we have managed to identify

LANGFORD ROSE GARDENS

THERESE BUGNET

(Photos: Edward Ozog)

MUSICIAN

SUZANNE

(Photos: Edward Ozog)

MARIE BUGNET

LOUISE BUGNET

(Photos: Edward Ozog)

693 Canadian-bred roses to date. The Canadian attribution of twenty-three of these roses is still tentative, however. Of the 670 roses confirmed to be Canadian, 230 cultivars are already at Langford, which, we believe, makes ours the largest collection of Canadian-bred roses anywhere, at least in terms of variety. A further 180 cultivars have been located but not yet acquired. These include registered varieties not in commerce, roses that are in commerce but only overseas, and roses found in botanical collections in Canada and beyond. Regrettably, it also includes some roses that we originally planted and subsequently lost. The status of 118 Canadian cultivars is unknown—we suspect that many of them may be extinct. The remaining 142 roses are, barring a minor miracle, almost certainly extinct.

Suprisingly, nearly 40% of all Canadian-bred roses are miniatures, the majority developed in greenhouses for the "throwaway" potted gift plant trade. Since we have no greenhouse, we must grow them outdoors as garden plants. Many have turned out to be quite fussy and tender, and it may be beyond our capabilities to preserve them in this setting. We are particularly despondent about losses among the Laver miniatures, which we had bought from the Lavers directly shortly before they wound up their business. With no major supplier for these roses in Canada, they will be difficult to replace.

After a somewhat shaky start, confidence in our gardening abilities has improved, and we have expanded our collection to include more tender rose varieties—Hybrid Teas, Grandifloras and Floribundas. At the start of our third season of gardening our rose beds now hold over 630 different cultivars—over 830 shrubs in total. We are even taking back some land from our tenant farmer to make room for new beds. Not bad, we feel, for two guys armed with just a couple of shovels!

A TOUR OF LANGFORD ROSE GARDENS

The organizing principle of Langford Rose Gardens is the hybridizer, not the rose. This makes us somewhat unique among rose gardens, where the plant variety generally takes precedence. The centrepiece of the collection is the hardy Canadian rose garden. It is comprised of ten irregularly shaped beds that illustrate, in chronological order, the history of hardy rose-breeding in this country. Approaching the garden from the North, one first encounters the Georges Bugnet bed, currently with five of his introductions, including the most widely distributed Canadian rose: 'Thérèse Bugnet'. Proceeding southward on the right are three beds representing the "Ottawa" series of rose breeders. In the first are

roses by the "early" Ottawa rose breeders: William Saunders ('Agnes') and Isabella Preston ('Carmenetta'). In the second bed are seventeen introductions attributed to Dr. Felicitas Svejda, including all of her 'Explorer' series roses. In the third bed are the remaining twelve of the 'Explorer' series attributed to Ian S. Ogilvie. Space has been left to create a fourth bed for the anticipated 'Artist' series of Agriculture Canada roses, if and when they become commercially available.

Proceeding southward to the left of the Bugnet bed are six beds representing the Canadian "Prairie" rose breeders. The first is the Dr. Frank Leith Skinner bed, with ten of his introductions. The second is the Percy H. Wright bed, with eleven introductions. The third is the Robert Simonet bed with three of his introductions, sharing space with John Wallace's 'Kakwa', Seager Wheeler's 'Seager Wheeler' and Norman Ross's 'Ross Rambler'. The fourth bed is devoted to the recently deceased Robert Erskine's roses—seventeen varieties in total. Finally, the last two beds are planted with roses developed at Morden, Manitoba. The first bed contains six varieties from the "early Morden men"—William Godfrey ('Prairie Youth') and Herbert (Bert) F. Harp ('Métis' and four others). The second bed contains fourteen of the 'Parkland' series—roses attributed singly or jointly to Dr. Henry H. Marshall, Lynn M. Collicut, and Dr. Campbell G. Davidson.

At the front of the house, there is a "formal" rose garden of tender rose varieties, which this spring we are redeveloping and doubling in size. Currently, it consists of three large rectangular beds framed on three sides by narrow beds of rugosa and other "shrubby" roses, including Henry Eddie's 'Eddie's Crimson' and 'Eddie's Jewel' on the far west side, and two of Joanne Baskerville's rugosa introductions on the far east side. The centre bed holds our collection of Canadian Miniature roses by Keith Laver, Brad Jalbert, George Mander, Bruce Rennie and Jim Pazdzierski. To the immediate west of it is a bed of Canadian "tender" roses, mostly hybrid teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras by the Pallek family, George Mander, Joyce Fleming, Dr. Alan Chan ('Flamingo Queen'), Fred Blakeney ('Miss Canada'), Keith Spencer ('Spencer's Delight'), George Pagowski ('Katy Mae') and Canadian expatriates Jerry Twomey and Keith Zary. (The latter two's introductions are excluded from our count of Canadian-bred roses.) We also have a few shrub varieties by Dr. Casimir and John Mekdeci. The third large bed contains a collection of American and European tender varieties roses, of which half are "subzero" roses from Dr. Walter Brownell and family.

The "formal" gardens and the Canadian hardy rose garden

are separated by an ornamental fruit orchard (mostly crab apples), and by a trellis featuring the roses of American rose pioneer Dr. William Van Fleet, including the "everblooming" sport of 'Dr. Van Fleet'—'New Dawn'.

To the north of the Canadian hardy rose garden is the Griffith Buck rose garden, again perhaps the largest collection of Buck roses in Canada, with 64 varieties planted. Griffith Buck was an Iowan who played an important role in the development of Canadian hardy roses, largely through his friendship with Dr. Frank Leith Skinner. His roses were largely ignored in his lifetime and were almost lost to posterity after his death (The University of Iowa ploughed under his test beds.) Fortunately, family members saved many of his specimens. More recently, the fine attributes of these roses – hardiness, disease resistance and subtle colour palate have become more and more appreciated. Appropriately, our Buck garden is located just to the north of the Frank Leith Skinner bed, and is laid out in four curved beds around a central point, featuring a unique wind vane, salvaged from an animal feeder. Large posts mark each of the four segments. The layout is, in fact, an elaborate pun—a "compass rose". Seen from above, the four posts mark the directions of North, South, East and West, with a turning wind vane as the compass needle.

To the north of the Buck beds is a bed of American hardy shrub and miscellaneous roses, including two of Neil Hansen's introductions. Further on is a collection of over twenty species roses from Europe, Asia and North America. Finally, four more beds of David Austin roses, French shrub roses, old garden roses and "mystery" (mislabelled) roses round out the current collection.

GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL FREEPORT HEALTH CARE CENTRE ROSE GARDEN

By George Blyth

The beautiful Rose Garden at the Freeport Health Care Centre is worth a visit when in the Kitchener - Waterloo area.

The gardens date back to 1989 when the newly organized Golden Triangle Rose and Garden Society was formed. The Society was seeking a civic project it could support and Freeport Hospital wanted a Rose Garden for the patients to enjoy. The Hospital administrator contacted the Rose Society and after several meetings a garden was in the works. The hospital provided $20,000 for the landscaping of the site. The Rose Society was to purchase, plant and provide the maintenance expertise.

There was considerable amount of work in 1990 to landscape, to develop an architectural design, to install an irrigation system and, to plan walkways and to provide wheelchair access.

In 1991 the Rose Society purchased 550 rose bushes ... Floribundas, Grandifloras and Hybrid Teas. Volunteers from the Society planted the roses.

The original plan was that the hospital employees would maintain the garden but due to a funding cut, the Rose Society took over the total care of the roses using the Society volunteers and some hired labour.

In 1995, twenty-five Austin roses were added to the gardens.

The Society has an ongoing drive for funds to support the Rose Garden. The profits from our annual Rose Show are donated to the fund. To date over $12,000 has been received from corporate and private donations and the Rose Shows. While it is not yet fully tabulated, this year's Rose Show was quite profitable.

To minimize the cost of the maintenance of the Rose Garden, with the exception of the licensed sprayer and the covering and uncovering of the roses for winter protection, there are four teams of Society volunteers who perform the weekly maintenance on Friday afternoons or Saturday mornings. The Rose Garden is an excellent venue for new members to learn the planting and care of roses in a real environment. We enjoy the work and the time together as we socialize over coffee and muffins. At the end of the season, it has been tradition to have a pot luck dinner.

The pleasure that the residents (patients) of the hospital derive from the Rose Garden is most gratifying. The nurses and the visitors have often told us that the Garden is the best therapy for the residents. A wheelchair journey through the Rose Garden is a joy

Gearge Blyth at work in the garden.

One of the residents enjoying the garden.

(Photos: Leonard Lee)

(Photos: Leonard Lee)

(Photos: Leonard Lee)

and inspiration for the residents.

Due to the late spring in 2003 that resulted in a shortage of roses in local gardens, the Rose Garden at Freeport supplemented the number of roses at the Rose Show. The roses from the Rose Garden took many ribbons and several trophies.

It is with pride and great pleasure that we provide this Rose Garden to the residents of Freeport Hospital. The Members of the Golden Triangle Rose and Garden Society are very proud of the Rose Garden and invite everyone to take the time to visit the Garden. The garden is located at 3579 King St. E., Kitchener.

Editor's Note: I had the pleasure of judging at the June Show and I will gladly attest to the quality of the roses from Freeport.

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY SLIDE LIBRARY

By Ross Linton

As Slide Librarian, I can't miss this opportunity to plug (nay, market!) the Slide Library. We have, literally, thousands of 35 millimetre slides of all kinds of roses, of rose gardens, of arrangements, of rose shows, of rose culture, of Explorer, Parkland and other Canadian-bred roses, of the popular Austin or English roses, just begging to be borrowed. Many of the slides in the library are slides that have won top prizes in our Slide Contest. We have scripted slide programmes prepared by Patricia Cook and myself. Many of the slides in her programs are photographs which Patricia has taken herself, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that she is an excellent photographer. May I thank her again for donating these programs and so many slides to the library. June and Keith Laver have also been major contributors of slides of Miniature roses. We have probably one of the most extensive collections of Miniature rose slides to be found anywhere. Thanks June and Keith and to all others who have generously contributed slides to our library. If you want to borrow a program or slides or donate slides, you may contact me by mail at Unit 502, 1 Royal Orchard Blvd, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada, L3T 3C1, by phone during the day at 416 327 5492, in the evening and on weekends at 905 731 6580, or by fax at 416 327 6405.

GETTING TO THE BOTTOM LINE ON BLACK SPOT DISEASE IN HARDY GARDEN ROSES

by Campbell Davidson[1], Robert Conner[1] and Ulrika Carlson-Nillson[2]

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After working several years on black spot in roses, we have come to the conclusion that the more work we do the more questions we unearth. It is a complex fungus! In this article we would like to review some of our research and the results we have obtained so far. It is safe to say off the top - there are no magic bullets!

Black spot disease is caused by the fungus *Marssonina rosae* (*Diplocarpon rosae)* and is characterized by irregular black lesions appearing on the upper leaf surface. Lesion size generally increases over time when susceptible roses are infected with the disease. In very severe cases, the disease can cause mortality of the plant but usually defoliation is the major symptom. The studies detailed below will, we hope, provide you with a little better understanding of the black spot disease and why it continues to be a serious pathogen on most of our garden roses.

Environmental Effects - Black spot and winter injury

In the late 1990's we established a cooperative trial at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Balsgard, Sweden and the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Morden Research Station. The project was initiated as part of a PhD research project with Ulrika Carlson-Nillson (now Dr. Nillson). One of our main objectives was to study the genetic variation in black spot resistance, winter injury and plant survival among different rose genotypes chosen to represent a broad cross-section of genetic diversity in the genus *Rosa* (27 cultivars, 10 species and 5 breeding lines; representing 18 horticultural/taxonomic groups). McClellan and others have suggested that black spot was often indirectly responsible for winter injury in roses. This was confirmed in our study. Correlations were observed between black spot infection rates and amount of winter injury suffered in the following winter. Plants severely infected often had a greater winter injury score (or even death). However, the correlations were significant only in Sweden. Plants that had been prematurely defoliated by black spot often responded with increased vegetative growth in late summer and autumn which did not properly mature before the arrival of cold weather. The milder temperatures late in the autumn at Balsgard

favoured the continued growth of the plants. When the cold temperatures did arrive, the plants were not sufficiently hardened off and suffered significant injury and mortality. In Morden, autumn generally starts earlier than in southern Sweden and the plants stop growing (post infection) before producing as much new growth as they did in Sweden. They were better prepared for winter and few losses were recorded at this site. So, on the surface, it looks like Morden in Zone 3 was a much better location in terms of survival (Morden survival rates were higher) than was southern Sweden (Zone 7-8) but when one examines the data closely, the major cause was correlated to disease-related pressures (Sweden had greater disease problems than Morden).

Genetic Diversity of Black Spot

Just as we see variation in plants and animals, fungi can also be variable especially in terms of their ability to infect different plant cultivars (virulence). Over the last number of years, we have gathered a large number of isolates of the black spot pathogen (over 100 isolates). The question quickly arose - are they all the same? Or are they different? Dr. Carlson-Nillson, one of her colleagues, G. Werlemark, also from the Swedish Agriculture University and I examined the DNA banding patterns of 11 geographically isolated isolates. We estimated the genetic variation with RAPD markers, a rather new technique for looking at the presence or absence of specific sequences of DNA. The results suggested that out of the 11 isolates examined, three different "clusters" could be statistically identified. Group 1 included isolates from southern Sweden, Group 2 isolates from eastern North America plus a European (France) isolate and Group 3, isolates from southern Manitoba. Group 3 (Manitoba) was quite different from the other locations and this may be related to the relatively cold climate we have (as compared to the other locations) and the long-term breeding program we have at the research station (we have great fungal populations along with our plants!). So the fungus does appear to have a great deal of variability, genetically speaking. We are now examining whether this diversity relates to difference in the ability to infect roses.

Inoculation Studies

In the early 1970's, a relatively simple technique to assess disease reaction for the black spot pathogen was developed. The technique is based on the inoculation of a small leaf disc with a spore suspension. After a short time, the leaf disks were scored for typical black spot symptoms. The small size of leaf discs allowed us to test a number of isolates and cultivars for potential resistance. Following this protocol, we selected six black spot isolates (3 from Morden, 2 from eastern Canada and one from the USA) along with

4 different breeding lines from the program at Morden. Each were inoculated and rated after a specified period of time.

The various isolates of black spot had different impacts on the four rose lines. Our results suggest that these isolates could be different pathotypes of the pathogen. One line exhibited complete resistance to all isolates tested (regardless of the geographical source), while the other lines varied in their susceptibility to the different isolates. The significant interaction between isolates and breeding lines suggests the presence of a certain affinity of specific isolates for particular lines. This provides evidence that not all black spot fungi are the same. Different geographical regions will have different fungal populations and these may impact on the plants in a different manner. However, we did run into another interesting twist. The breeding line we had rated as resistant in the leaf disk test, in fact does get black spot in the field!

To look into this a little further we did a small test (whose results we need to confirm) on the impact of the plant age on disease infection. In the greenhouse and growth rooms at Morden, we inoculated recently rooted cuttings, one year old plants and 2-3 year old plants (all the same breeding line) with the black spot pathogen. Plants were scored after a specified period of time. In looking at the results, we appear to have an age-related effect. Younger or more vigorously growing plants were not as severely infected as older ones, although the difference was slight.

So if you are with us to this point we now have:

- black spot impacting on winter hardiness ratings of our plants,
- genetically different fungi growing at different locations around the world
- the different isolates of the fungi differentially infecting a standard set of breeding lines,
- and finally; plant-age or vigour might be affecting the infection process.

No wonder we all have a hard time with this disease! The black spot found in Morden is different from that in eastern Canada; it infects different rose lines; it does so on different-aged plants; and the infected plants may look as if they have died due to winter injury!

We are now looking at the development of a new technique to test for resistance to black spot in roses. We have been developing a tissue-culture related strategy which, if proven successful, might provide a new understanding of this complex pathogen. This technique would allow us to evaluate "whole plants" in a very controlled environment which might open a few more

doors for us. In addition, this would allow us to continue testing rose lines over the winter months. That said, we will not stop our yearly field assessments of plant performance and disease scoring (black spot, rust and mildew). Nothing beats growing plants in the field and actually seeing how they perform.

Certainly our research into this disease gives new meaning to the old phrase "all is not a bed of roses" especially when it comes to diseases in roses!

(Editor's Note: If that sounds like the lead-in to the next chapter, you may be sure the Annual will have it when it is written!!)

ROSES AND PESTICIDES—WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

By Art C. Drysdale

In defending the use of pesticides, a garden writer often invites strong criticism. Those who would ban all chemicals often seem to have blinders on in their desire to keep everyone from using products they themselves deem highly poisonous. The "ban the chemicals" people have little desire to look at scientific evidence and listen only to what they want to hear. The continued use, even by elected officials as recently as 2000, of flawed scientific studies is a perfect example of this.

The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development, in its condemnation of "cosmetic lawn chemicals" that year, seemed not to have listened to any of the well-researched findings of unbiased scientists such as Bruce Ames of the University of California. But they did pay a great deal of attention to two studies that have long since been proven either inaccurate, untrue or both.

The two are the National Cancer Institute Kansas farm workers study on a direct association between 2,4-D and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In this case it was the author herself who issued the correction that withdrew the direct link.

As for the NCI's 2,4-D dog cancer study, researchers at Michigan State University discovered that the raw data in the study did not support the author's conclusions. That was followed by the NCI author's own refusal to defend his study, and his request that it be withdrawn from the scientific literature. It also prompted his resignation from the university!

As far back as the 1970's, Bruce Ames was the environmentalists' hero. As inventor of the Ames test (which allows scientists to test chemicals to see whether they cause mutations in bacteria and perhaps cancer in humans), his work led to the banning of such synthetic chemicals as a flame-retardant called Tris that was

used in children's pyjamas. I first became aware of him in the late 1980's. In the January/February 1988 issue of *Hippocrates* magazine, science writer John Tierney, appropriately described him: "He has a quiet, kindly tone of authority as he patiently explains why things are the way they are.... He sounds so sensible, which is one reason he made such a good witness for the environmentalists in the 1970's."

Today, Bruce Ames, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at the University of California at Berkeley, stands on the other side of the chemical-ban debate. In 1990, he spoke out against California's Proposition 128, which would have banned many pesticides. The best way to prevent cancer believes Ames, is to "eat your veggies." Bruce Ames says that it isn't that we needn't worry about man-made chemicals causing cancer, but that natural carcinogens are far more common, and the consensus is that we shouldn't worry about *them* at all. Why the difference?

What people should have thought about, but didn't, is all the chemicals in the natural world. We seemed to get it in our heads (and it is still very much the case with many so-called environmentally conscious gardeners!) that, if it's man-made, somehow, it's potentially dangerous, but if it's natural, it isn't. And according to Bruce Ames, that does not really fit in with what is generally known about toxicology. "When we understand how animals are resistant to chemicals, the mechanisms are all independent of whether it's natural or synthetic. And in fact, when you look at natural chemicals, half of those tested come out positive."

"Almost all the world is natural chemicals, so it really makes you rethink everything. A cup of coffee is filled with chemicals. They've identified a thousand chemicals in a cup of coffee. But we only found 22 that have been tested in animal cancer tests out of this thousand. And of those, 17 are carcinogens. There are ten milligrams of known carcinogens in a cup of coffee and that's more carcinogens than you're likely to get from pesticide residues for a year!"

Published in 1996, the book Our Stolen Future was, to say the least, controversial. In his introduction, United States vice president Al Gore compared it to Rachel Carson's Silent Spring. Bruce Ames saw it differently. Here's just one comment: "There is no risk-free world and resources are limited; therefore, society must distinguish between significant and insignificant risks in order to save the most lives. Putting resources into minimizing minuscule exposures to synthetic substances, such as pesticide residues, while ignoring the natural world, can also harm human health by having

adverse side effects which create more risk. For example, adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables plays a major role in lowering disease rates; therefore if banning pesticides because of tiny hypothetical hazards of residues increases costs (organic food is very expensive), it harms public health.

Since Bruce Ames' findings and writings support the use of synthetic pesticides (the contrary position from that he took in the 70's), one might easily think that he is widely supported by the chemical companies for his research. That is not the case. He steadfastly refuses to accept any money from the chemical industry, or anything disguised as coming from the industry. If he accepts a speaking assignment from a chemical company, he insists the honorarium be sent to a charity. All of his research money comes from government, which field he describes as being fiercely competitive.

In 1987, Bruce Ames and two colleagues at Berkeley published a systematic ranking of the relative dangers of carcinogens to which people are commonly exposed. Suddenly some environmental controversies looked a little silly.

"It is important," Bruce Ames wrote in 1989, "not to divert society's attention from the few really serious hazards, such as tobacco or saturated fat (for heart disease), by the pursuit of hundreds of minor or non-existent hazards." For Bruce Ames, it no longer made sense to fret about one molecule of a carcinogen. Although he acknowledges that some synthetic substances are dangerous, he now believes that man-made pollutants are generally insignificant risks to the public. He bases this not merely on his own results, but on statistics showing that the proliferation of synthetic chemicals in the past 30 to 40 years has not markedly increased the overall U.S. cancer rate.

One of Bruce Ames' more recent statements that I noted had to do with the fact that an average American citizen ingests more natural chemicals in a week of a diet of veggies than in a lifetime of exposure to pesticides. Needless to say Bruce Ames has his detractors, but in view of the fact he takes no money from the chemical industry, and his thoughts are a 180° turnaround over the decades of his work, surely it would have benefited our Liberal Commons Committee to have examined his work in detail.

While environmental activists are suspicious of him, even critics generally admit he has always done good science. And, now he is suspicious of a lot of the activists because he thinks they are not good problem solvers. "If you push in the wrong direction, then you're counterproductive."

I had a much closer relationship with 2,4-D than I have or

had with Bruce Ames, whom I have never met—just read his research and talked to him by telephone. I was, however, a good friend of Dr. R. Milton Carleton of Chicago, the Vaughan Seed Company's research director from the late 1920's until his retirement in 1967. In the early 1940's, he was the co-developer of 2,4-D. It was being formulated for wartime use, and he was brought in to work on the "aesthetic" domestic uses.

Here's how it happened, as he wrote to me in December 1979: "I probably know more about the history and use of this chemical than anyone alive. Dr. Franklin D. Jones, who discovered its phytochemical properties and patented its use as a control for unwanted plants, walked into my office right after WWII.

"He said he had a marvellous weed killer for driveways. My answer was 'Frank, we have plenty of chemicals that will do that—even old crank case oil will do the job. What we need is a better control for crabgrass!'

"'Unfortunately,' he replied, 'it doesn't do too good a job on grasses; in fact they don't die unless you use so much that I suspect it's the carrier that kills, not the 2,4-D.'

"This set me to thinking—if it doesn't kill crabgrass, maybe it won't kill bluegrass, which proved to be true when I ran tests. That was the birth of modern selective weed killers."

'Milt' as he was affectionately known, usually carried a flask around with him that contained 2,4-D from which he would drink on request "just to prove it harmless". Anyone who knew the distinctive smell of 2,4-D knew that he was actually drinking the real stuff. It didn't seem to harm him too much—he lived to the age of 87, and almost up to the end, drove annually from Chicago to his summer home off the United States east coast (he moved to Sarasota, Florida in 1980).

All of that being said, Canadian gardeners are facing bans on the use of 2,4-D as well as many other useful chemicals. The new Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) was passed in December 2002. It calls for much more stringent control of pest control products, and also allows for international (and other) co-operation within the regulatory community. Further, it mandates complete re-evaluation of all pesticide registrations 15 years after the initial registration is granted.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is the agency responsible for all this, and they have already removed Chlorpyrifos (Dursban) from the marketplace. My once favourite insecticide, Diazinon, was removed from domestic sales in both Canada and the US in 2002, but remains on the shelves in most garden centres still this year (the last). It also remains available for

agricultural (not domestic) uses. So, if you like to use Diazinon, maybe you should stock up now while there is still some available on the shelves!

Another tool of the agency now is to request from manufacturers whether or not they will supply the new data to back up the re-registering of a certain product. Marc Richard, head of strategic communications, and a spokesman for Health Canada (PMRA) tells me that there may well be at least 42 products the registrations for which will not be renewed since the respective manufacturers have not indicated they would be supplying the needed data. It is assumed that in most cases these are products that don't have sufficient volume of sales in the marketplace to warrant spending the high number of dollars required for the re-registration.

In addition, Marc Roland also advised that this fiscal year (ending in April 2004) there are about 75-80 pesticides that are under re-evaluation for their new registrations; included in this group is the popular Carbaryl (Sevin). Another 60 or so will likely undergo a similar re-evaluation next year.

I did specifically inquire about the popular fungicide Funginex (Triforine) and found that it is currently registered until December 31, 2003. At the time of writing, there is no indication whether Scott's [or some other company to whom they might transfer (sell) the product/registration] will apply for its re-registration. Its counterpart Benomyl (or Benlate) is available from three companies: Nu-Gro (Wilson's), GreenLeaf and Later's. All three of those registrations also expire at the end of 2003. However, it's virtually certain we will NOT see a re-registration of Benomyl products. The US manufacturer notified users many years ago that they would not be re-registering the product and that it would be removed from the marketplace. This decision had little to do with the domestic product, rather a lawsuit by major plant growers in Florida who were sold contaminated product that caused considerable damage.

To return to the herbicide 2,4-D, and its related chemicals usually combined in products such as Scott's Killex and Wilson's (Nu-Gro) Tri-Kill or Multi-Weeder, registrations for these are shown to expire from the end of 2003 to the end of 2005. Of course, a general announcement such as that made for Diazinon in 2002, would automatically bring an end to the sale of any one product should such an announcement be made, regardless of the expiry date of the registration of any one product containing that particular chemical.

As indicated in the new (PCPA) act, the Canadian scientists at PMRA are now very much working hand in hand with

their counterparts at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA. This is of benefit to both government agencies, and to the end-consumers in both countries. For the governments, the testing and evaluation work needs only be done once, and for the end-consumers it means consumers in one country (important to farmers, for example) will not have an advantage over those in the other country because one government got the approvals done faster. In fact, the two agencies have worked out a "deal" whereby any company applying for re-registration (or a new registration) in both countries, and doing so at the same time, will receive their approvals from both countries faster. In these cases the two aspects of each evaluation are shared by the two agencies with the two aspects alternating between the PMRA and EPA.

The PMRA has an extensive website (www.pmra.ca) where you can check all the latest happenings, and of course the EPA has a similar site, www.epa.gov/pesticides. On the PMRA site, you may click on 'Search' at the top of the home page and then choose the 'ELSE Search' (second) option; next click on 'Search ELSE' and then type in a specific product name and find its registration information, specifically the date on which the registration expires. It will be simpler if you de-check the 'All' box or switch, and check the 'Domestic' switch at the bottom of the page. PMRA is in the midst of a major revamping of their website to make it much more 'user-friendly'.

Those who would have us cease the use of all 'cosmetic' chemicals for gardening are more than welcome to follow those practices themselves, but should not be forcing that dictum on all of us. There are just hundreds of examples of how much less effective many of the newer 'natural' or 'organic' products are, and those who want quick, effective results will continue to demand and use the chemicals that we know to be safe, when used according to label directions.

IN PRAISE OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY ANNUAL

By Ross Linton

The editor asked me to write about another topic. However, when I requested her permission to write about the Annuals, with some reluctance, she consented. The idea was all mine – not hers – so if anyone is to be blamed for the views expressed in this article, blame me, not her.

The principal reason that I became a member of the Canadian Rose Society many years ago was because of its publications, and mainly because of the Annual. As some evidence of how important I felt the Annual to be, when I was president of the Society, I promoted the idea of changing the Annual's name to THE Canadian Rose Book and arranged with Alex Raab of White Rose Nurseries to donate a colourful dust cover for the Annual using that name. Some of our members thought that the name might be a bit pretentious – I did not and do not – because I believe that it is the Canadian rose book because of its uniqueness and consistent high quality. Unfortunately, my successors did not carry on with this idea.

However, the Annuals and the Rosarians have had their critics. In response, I say that "you can please some of the people some of the time, but you can't please all of the people all of the time". I was a member of the American Rose Society and I have 43 of its Annuals. The oldest one that I have was published in 1917. I was also a member of the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain and I have 19 of its Annuals. I have looked at all of these Annuals. Therefore, I believe that I have some basis for comparison, and our Annuals have been generally, in my opinion, equal to or better than those societies' Annuals. One of the problems our editors have is that there are at least three main categories of members: new members who, on the whole, are relatively unsophisticated when it comes to growing and showing roses, intermediate members who are more sophisticated than the new members but are less sophisticated than the last category, long-time members and/or expert rose growers and exhibitors. Our Society can only afford Annuals of a certain size and so the editors have to use their discretion on what should be included. I, for one, have liked the balance that our editors have achieved over the years. Another problem is that an editor can't keep including articles on the same old thing year after year. Those who may not be familiar with the old Annuals may not be aware that there have been excellent articles by topnotch people on how to exhibit roses successfully, how to grow roses successfully, how to over-winter

successfully, how to plan a rose garden, as well as the more esoteric topics of hybridizing and propagation. Our Annuals contain, for most members, an untapped wealth of information on all aspects of rose culture.

Our Society has an excellent mail order lending library which is run by Anne and Paul Graber. Our library has a complete set of Annuals. Obviously, it would be unfeasible to borrow all of the Annuals because there are so many of them. However, no doubt, Anne and Paul would be of great help to anyone who was looking for an article on a specific topic in past Annuals. One thing that our Society could use is a comprehensive index of the articles in our Annuals. I've even thought of doing one myself, but I just haven't had the time. Alas, so many things to do – so little time! Perhaps a student who has access to a computer and is interested in roses might be persuaded to undertake such a project. I am loathe to buy a book which doesn't have a decent index. Notwithstanding that our Annuals are not indexed, I still like them. The space needed for an index would take up space for articles or the Clearing House which is one of the best features in our Annuals.

Editor's Note: Theo Meyer did an index of the first ten years of the Annuals which appeared in the 1966 Annual.

Our Society, like other rose societies, is at present in need of money to keep operating. We need to keep those who are already members and recruit new members. Traditionally, membership fees are used first to pay those expenses which the Society must pay to carry on, such as room rental for meetings, insurance, supplies, etc. and what is left over is allocated to paying for the Annual which is not supported by advertising as the Rosarian is. At one time, the Annual did include advertisements, but because that offered complications (what they were I cannot at present recall), it was decided to discontinue the advertising in the Annual. To support the Rosarian by attracting more advertisers, we need a larger circulation, i.e. a greater number of members. Likewise, to support the Annual, we need a greater number of members. To increase our membership, at least for members remote from our head office in Toronto, we will have to rely mainly on our publications. We do have other national activities like a roving National Rose Show, cross-country Demonstration Rose Gardens, an extensive Slide Library and an excellent Book Library, Regional Directors, Affiliated Societies, Rose Consultants, Accredited Rose Judges, a Speakers Panel, a Slide Contest, and the Dun Goulding Memorial Lecture, but without good publications widely circulated, in my opinion, they are not enough to attract a lot of new members or maintain existing memberships. Of course, unless they are doing it

for charitable purposes, most businesses will not spend the money to advertise in publications that do not have a large circulation.

Doreen Stanton, our editor, and I have discussed an idea that might earn the Society money that it needs and increase membership which is publishing a "best of the annuals" series to mine the wealth of information in past editions of the Annuals. For example: top exhibitors have from time to time written articles on their techniques of exhibiting roses successfully. These articles should be compiled and reprinted in a book titled "How to Exhibit Roses Successfully". Likewise there are excellent articles on "How to Grow Roses in Canada Successfully". In areas where it is particularly difficult to over-winter roses, no doubt, a book giving information on "How to Over-winter Roses Successfully" could be popular. After a particularly hard winter, the predecessor of the Canadian Rose Society, the Ontario Rose Society, almost went out of existence because so many members lost all of their roses and dropped their memberships. If such a project were undertaken, I for one, would be prepared to become involved as would Doreen Stanton. A decision would have to be made whether such publications would be offered to the general public through book outlets or otherwise or made available only to members at cost. Would we make enough profit by selling to the public to justify a possible loss in membership because people might think "why bother to join when I can find everything I want in one of its books"? Although generally speaking I am against pilot projects because administratively they have become a fashionable and expensive way of avoiding the responsibility of making hard decisions, it may be that in this case there should be a pilot project to test the market. When all is said and done, essentially what is a key question for the Canadian Rose Society's continued existence is "How can the Society successfully market itself to attract new members and keep its existing members?". The Board of Directors of the Society have struck a Revitalization Committee which has come up with specific recommendations as to what the Society can do to better market itself and which is taking steps to implement those recommendations. Rachel and Ken Flood and their Committee deserve full credit for their efforts which have been thoughtful and, no doubt, very time consuming. It is my hope that through their efforts our Society will set an example to other societies of how a national rose society like ours can be successful. Likewise it is my hope that each and every member will support in whatever way possible the efforts of the Committee to achieve this goal so that the work that this Committee has done and will do will not have been in vain.

In praising the Annuals, credit must be given not only to the authors of the articles but also to the editors, and there have been some good ones. A. J. Webster, Orville E. Bowles, Ted Bissland, George C. Roberts, Art Drysdale, George Pagowski were early editors among others. Ethel Freeman, later President of the World Federation of Roses, was editor for nine years, producing Annuals of increasing sophistication There are deadlines to be met, there are authors who are somewhat "prima donna-ish", who insist that the editor must not change a precious word of their articles!, there is the problem of determining what to print and what not to print – some people don't handle rejection too well – and there is criticism – some deserved – some not. Personally, I think that our editors have done a wonderful job and I am sincerely grateful to them for their efforts.

An example of how the Annuals have been useful to me was my introduction to 'Fred Loads', a tall growing bright orange modern shrub. In an article, Denis Yeomans, an expert rose grower from British Columbia, told how this rose was one of his favourites and was easy to grow from cuttings. As a result, I acquired a bush, took cuttings and rooted them. They grew well on their own roots – over six feet tall – not bad in Ontario! – and at least a dozen of them were used along a fence around our swimming pool with bright blue delphiniums which made a nice combination. As a result of this article, I was also introduced to growing roses from cuttings on their own roots. I tried this with the extremely popular 'Queen Elizabeth' and found it relatively easy to root. It didn't grow quite as tall as 'Fred Loads' but I did end up with approximately seventy-five plants. I found that these own-root roses over-wintered well in Aurora, Ontario, about twenty-five miles north of Toronto and, on the average approximately 10 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than Toronto, **without winter-protection**. I am grateful to Denis and to the Annual for providing me with this information.

Although Richard Chambers will deal with the Clearing House more extensively in another article in this edition of the Annual, I would be remiss if I didn't mention it, albeit, briefly. I am grateful to those who have collected and organized the reports and to those who have contributed. Audrey Brisbane, who retired last year as editor of he Clearing House, had by then been involved in its production for thirty-two years latterly as sole and most efficient editor. I note that Doreen Stanton, editor of the Annual has been a regular contributor, the late Bob Keith, and Audrey Meiklejohn, when she was well, were also regular contributors too, to mention only a few. There are not a lot of contributors – would that there were more – but to make up for want of numbers, those who do

FRED LOADS

QUEEN ELIZABETH

Both of these beautiful roses are still available from Pickering Nurseries.

(Photos: CRS Slide Library)

La Pagerie–Joséphine's Childhood Home

Vue de Malmaison by P.J. Petit.

(Photos: Helga Brichet)

contribute almost without exception are expert rose growers from across the country. At one time, I lamented that we didn't have test gardens in Canada. Of recent date, it dawned on me that we do have test gardens right across the country, those test gardens being the gardens of contributors to the Clearing House. When I want to obtain an objective assessment about a rose, the first place I look is in the Clearing House in the Annual. It is an help to anyone who is considering the purchase of a new rose. It has helped me, as librarian of the Slide Library, in preparing Slide Programmes. I was interested in the name "clearing house" so I looked it up in the dictionary. In the Concise Oxford Dictionary, two definitions are given. The first pertains to banking; the second is "an agency for collecting and distributing information etc." I wonder how many are familiar with that meaning. Would it be better if the name were subtitled "Information About New Roses"? In my estimation, the Clearing House is one of the best features in the Annuals for all members, be they beginners or experienced rose growers. However, I do question the need to continue the tradition of publishing the Minutes of the Annual Meeting. Is it perhaps required or is this idea acceptable. Surely, there is a better way of preserving these Minutes for posterity than taking up valuable space in the Annuals, space that could be used for articles that would be of more interest to our members. Surely, it would be less expensive to circulate a copy of the Minutes with the Rosarian than using up relatively expensive space in the Annuals.

If I may digress from discussing the Annuals briefly, I would like to comment on what seems to have been a growing practice in rose shows and that is awarding prizes to unlabelled roses. The Clearing House names roses so that they are identifiable. There is an international system for registering rose names. In 1955 the American Rose Society was appointed by the I. R. A. R. to keep the international registry of roses and does so by publishing the names each year in their Annuals and periodically in Modern Roses. One of the functions of rose shows besides pleasing the exhibitors by awarding them prizes for their entries is to let the people who come to see the exhibits know the names of the roses they might want to purchase them for their own gardens. How can they do this if those putting on the show do not insist on roses being named and being named correctly? What's in a name? Everything!

This brings me back to marketing. I do not think that a book named the Canadian Rose Annual is a very marketable book. Most people will not even pick up and look at a book bearing that name. Those who market roses have recognized that the name of a rose is extremely important in selling it. For example: why do you

think that the rose 'Maria Callas' was re-named 'Miss All American Beauty' or 'Frau Karl Druschki' was sold as 'Snow Queen'? These are but a few of myriad examples of the importance of a name in marketing a product. A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but experience suggests that it won't sell as well if not given what the public considers a good name. In my opinion, some thought should be given to re-naming the Annual – not necessarily by dropping the name altogether, but perhaps relegating it to a sub-title. Some of you may be familiar with what might be called the rosarian's Bible, a series of books titled Modern Roses followed by a number, for example, Modern Roses 10. Since our books are published annually, may I suggest that they might be named "The Canadian Rose Book (3)" and (4) and so on, the (3) and (4) standing for the years 2003 and 2004 and so on. I think with a name like that our books, and hence, our memberships would be far more marketable.

Another digression! It has been a custom with many societies to provide the public at large with free information handout sheets. Our society has followed suit. I think this policy should be reconsidered. Those who have studied this procedure suggest that almost all free handouts end up in the garbage if not sooner then later. They suggest that even a nominal charge will induce people to keep the materials longer because they have spent some money on them. The question is: if you give people everything they need to know in a free handout, why should they spend the money to join the Society just to get the same information again? I might say something similar about a website that gives too much information about rose growing. One famous entertainer once said something like this: "Always leave your audience wanting more!"

May I conclude by paraphrasing an old Jewish saying which is one of my favourites:

If we are not for ourselves, who will be?
If we are for ourselves alone, who are we?
If not now, when?

JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE - THE WOMAN AND HER PASSIONS.

(Editor's Note: This was originally a slide presentation given by Helga Brichet, Past-President of the World Federation of Rose Societies, to the ARS Spring Convention in New Orleans in April 2003. Anne Graber has edited it for publication.)

In this year of the bicentenary of the sale (known here as the Louisiana Purchase) to the United States of the Louisiana Territory by Napoleon, a man of a combination of extraordinary talents and luck, it seemed fitting to place the figure of his first wife, Joséphine, whom **WE** know for her passion for roses, into its correct historical framework.

Indeed Joséphine was passion personified: she loved very many things: clothes, jewellery, sculptures, paintings, furniture, but also gardens, animals, plants and flowers, all types of flowers, not just roses. She had large collections of these, only two things she did not collect, men and children, the latter unfortunately for her!

How and why did Joséphine arrive in France?

Marie-Joseph-Rose Tascher de la Pagerie was born at the family property, Les Trois-Ilets, in the French colony of Martinique in the West Indies, on 23rd June 1763, the eldest of three daughters. Her nickname was Yeyette, which she used her whole life when writing to her mother.

Her grandfather, Gaspard-Joseph Tascher de la Pagerie, had arrived in Martinique twenty-seven years earlier in search of a fortune, but had proven utterly incompetent in administering his property, with the result that the family—and there were five children—was in a precarious financial position.

In May 1757 came a stroke of luck – the new Governor, was François de Beauharnais, who also came from the Orléans region in France. Of course, the two gentlemen became friends and one of Gaspard-Joseph's five children, Désirée, was placed in the Governor's household as companion to his young wife – and became even more so to the Governor, subsequently returning to France with him as his mistress.

Aunt Désirée always kept her family's interests in mind, so when Beauharnais' younger son, Alexandre, was of marriageable age, she suggested one of her three nieces. Marie-Joseph-Rose was agreed upon, after the unexpected death of her younger sister, and she set out with great joy, accompanied by her father, for Paris. Before Marie-Joseph-Rose left, a gypsy telling her fortune predicted that she would marry twice, have two children and eventually be "more than a queen". She and Alexandre-Francois-Marie de

Beauharnais were married in December, 1779. She was 16 and he was 19.

The newly-weds were young and had no time to get to know each other, for soon Alexandre was obliged to return to his regiment in Brest. The young couple were installed in the home of Marie-Joseph-Rose's newly ennobled parents-in-law, and she could count on Aunt Désirée's support in adapting to the rules of life for a young, aristocratic woman in the French capital. Her formal education at home had been limited to reading and counting; the Sisters of Providence had concentrated on forming the characters of their young charges.

Before long petty jealousies and misunderstandings set in and the marital situation deteriorated. There were several reconciliations and two children were born; Eugène de Beauharnais in 1781 and Hortense in 1783. Eugène later became Viceroy of Italy, where his favourite residence was Villa Reale, in Monza. Today by a strange turn of circumstance, it is the home of the Italian Rose Society. Hortense later married Napoléon's brother, Louis, and become Queen of Holland. It was an unhappy marriage, but three boys were born and, by an even stranger turn of circumstance, the youngest was later to rule France as Napoléon III.

In 1785, Alexandre and Marie-Joseph-Rose were divorced and she returned to Martinique for two years with her daughter, Hortense.

Upon their return to France in 1790, the monarchy had lost its character of divinity and its absolute power. Executions began to take place at a tremendous pace and during the worst excesses of Robespierre's Reign of Terror both Alexandre and Marie-Joseph-Rose were thrown into the Carmes prison. They could receive visits from their children, who brought along Fortuné, Marie-Joseph-Rose's little dog, whose collar acted as a mailbox in a desperate attempt to have them released. To no avail – on 23rd July 1794, Alexandre was guillotined. Five days later Robespierre met the same fate. The prisons were thrown open and thus miraculously Marie-Joseph-Rose escaped death. (Napoléon was jealous of Fortuné in later years; he was permitted to sleep on his mistress's bed and would abide no competition, as demonstrated by Napoléon's scarred legs!).

Marie-Joseph-Rose was hardly a merry widow at thirty-one with two young children and no property or fortune; everything had been confiscated during the Revolution. However she was well known amongst those who participated in the new government, composed of a Directorate and two legislative councils. In 1795, after an attempted royalist insurrection was put down by the army,

it was only natural that she should meet the hero of the day, General Buonaparte (note spelling).

The paths of two people from widely separated islands crossed in Paris, a partnership was established between them and they were not to part again for many years. Napoléon disliked her long name and so called her "Joséphine" instead. They were married in a civil ceremony on 9th March 1796 at 10 p.m. (both giving their age as 28). The Buonaparte family had not been informed, and this was to lead to a lifelong vendetta. Two days later Napoléon left for the Italian campaign, agreeing that his wife might buy a house in the country in their name.

During the succeeding Egyptian campaign, Joséphine borrowed money in order to buy the modest 17th century Château Malmaison, on 21st April 1799, where she installed herself. Napoléon returned victorious from the war and was proclaimed First Consul in 1802.

This period, from 1799 to the proclamation of the Empire in 1804, was the period of glory for Malmaison as a family home. Later the Emperor Napoléon would spend most of his time in the official residences of the Tuileries, St. Cloud and the Palais de Luxembourg, but Malmaison remained Joséphine's harbour.

But what did she look like? What was she like? It is said that she was of medium height with blue eyes and particularly long lashes, light brown, long silky hair, and a healthy amber skin. She also had an enchanting voice and her husband often requested that she read to him until he dropped off to sleep. A small mouth hid her weak point – extremely bad teeth. Joséphine's greatest asset was her elegance and sweet and charming character, always ready to please and be agreeable.

Those visiting Malmaison were struck by the difference between the richness of its collections, the quality of the décor and the simplicity of the house. The couple surrounded themselves with family, young military aides and colonels. Napoléon divided his day among work, promenades and hunts. Their pleasures were simple: reading, games, cards (he was a great cheat), charades, billiards and visits to the various points of interest in the vast domain.

Joséphine had an insatiable desire for all that was beautiful and at Malmaison, she collected all the best that the arts could produce: paintings and sculptures, antiques and mosaics, porcelain and Greek vases. Indeed much that came to France as war booty intended for the Louvre, found its way to Malmaison. The Berlin Porcelain Manufacturers gave her a dinner service, which featured three roses: R. alba, spinosissima and villosa, now known

as R. pomifera.

Today Malmaison has a Musée National itself and it is well worth a visit. A number of annexes was added to the main buildings, housing a music room, stables, a theatre, and a gallery for her collection of paintings. A Swiss chalet with a shepherd and his herd was built, a Creamery, where butter was made and guests could drink fresh milk, and a grotto. A temple of Love was erected near a lake with an island covered with rhododendrons,

One of Joséphine's great passions was for the natural sciences, botany and zoology. In this she was assisted by a fruitful rapport with the Natural Sciences Museum. Many of the plants at Malmaison arrived as war booty. In 1809, when the French occupied Vienna, about 800 exotics left the hothouses of the imperial castle of Schönbrunn. To accommodate these, she built an enormous park "à l'Anglaise", as well as the famous hothouses, 50 metres long, with sumptuous halls where the plants, reaching up to 5 metres, could be admired.

She was in contact with the greatest nurseries in France and abroad, and, in spite of the war blockade in 1811 and 1812, enormous quantities of trees and plants were shipped from England to Malmaison. She jointly financed, with the English nurseryman, John Kennedy, an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope in search of new plants, especially heaths. Her collection of heaths was perhaps more famous at the time than her collection of roses. Redouté painted an amaryllis obtained on this trip.

But the greatest luck for the gardens at Malmaison was the expedition to Australia, undertaken by Captain Baudin in 1800, who returned three years later with an immense collection of plants and animals to be shared between Joséphine and the Museum. Joséphine's collection of animals had started in 1800 with a couple of llamas and soon included kangaroos, antelopes, emus, zebras and a tame orang-utan. The orang-utan was permitted to eat at her table dressed in a tailcoat and using knife and fork on the beetroots for which he had a passion. Birds included an outsize ostrich, golden pheasants, a maki, a red-breasted toucan and numerous parakeets. The most famous were the black Australian swans. There was collections of stuffed animals, shells and minerals.

Joséphine's botanical collecting was not egotistical for she envisaged the creation of botanical gardens in all the départements (provinces) of France with Malmaison as a model and source. A number of plants were named after the Imperial couple, including the superb climber *Lapageria rosea* – today the national flower of Chile. The botanist, E. P. Ventenat, with the artist Redouté were responsible for the description of the plants in a

Joséphine at la Malmaison

Sugar Mill where Joséphine was born.

(Photos: Helga Brichet)

publication entitled Jardin de la Malmaison followed by Description des plants rares cultiveés à Malmaison et à Navarre. (Navarre was the residence received from the Emperor after their divorce.)

In neither of these works was roses mentioned. We do not know exactly which roses were in her possession. Incidentally, these were, contrary to popular belief, cultivated in pots which could easily be moved from the hothouses in the balmy season and returned when cold weather came. There was at the time no planted rose garden. This was only to appear when various attempts were made to recreate her collection, including that undertaken by Jules Gravereaux, creator of the famous garden at Roseraie de l'Haÿ.

Joséphine encouraged and financed two other works: Les Liliacées, published in her lifetime (she decorated her bedroom with the original sketches) and Les Roses which only began to be published in 1817 and was completed in 1824, although many sketches had been done earlier.

The second, Redouté's famous work, Les Roses was published first during the Restoration of the French monarchy in 1817. For political reasons, he avoided any mention of his debt to the roses at Malmaison. Only two roses were mentioned in his other three works - *R. berberifolia* – today named *Hulthemia persica*, used by Jack Harkness in his breeding programme, and even more recently by Ralph Moore — and 'Rosier de Van Eeden', now extinct. Redouté's work can in no way be considered a faithful inventory or catalogue of Joséphine's roses, but clearly some of his models came from Malmaison.

No inventory of the roses there has ever been found. By consulting the catalogues of nurserymen of the time with whom Joséphine was certainly in contact, we may assume that she had a very large collection indeed, and amongst these almost certainly were the following early hybrids: Belle sans Flatterie, a gallica by Hardy, before 1806, Belle Flore, by Descemet, before 1813, Le Rosier Eveque from before 1790, Henriette, a Centifolia by Descement of unknown date, Bizarre Triomphant, which originated in the Netherlands before 1790, Agatha and Aimable Amie, gallicas from the time of the Empire. Josephina, a Centifolia by Savoureux of 1800, Beauté Virginale, by Descemet were grown around the same time. Included as well would be the still today much loved gallica, Complicata, Duc de Guiche from before 1810 and R. gallica versicolor. The latter was said to be amongst the most admired of roses at Malmaison. La Belle Sultane, introduced by DuPont before 1811, was said to be named for Aimée du Duc de Revery, Joséphine's cousin in the sultan's harem in Constantinople. Joséphine would have received from her sister-in-law, married to

Napoleon's brother, Jermone, Perle von Weissenstein, a gallica created by their gardener, Schwarzhoph, in 1773, at Wilhelmshohe, near Kassel, Germany.

Joséphine was unable to give Napoleon an heir. After their divorce at the end of 1810 and the marriage of Napoléon to Marie Louise of Austria in April, 1811, Joséphine spent little time at Malmaison – there were too many painful memories. She preferred the chateau of Navarre, near Eveux, which Napoléon had offered her as a parting gift.

The beauty of Navarre was its wonderful park with magnificent trees. Here too Joséphine set about collecting rare and exotic plants. She also travelled to Italy to visit her son and his family .(she was a devoted grandmother) and spent time in Switzerland, where she bought a house near Geneva, which she was never to see again.

Luck seemed to have deserted Napoléon and military defeats started to accumulate. The nightmare campaign of Russia in 1812 was followed by the invasion of France by the allies and the occupation of Paris. Napoléon abdicated and was confined to the island of Elba. These tragic events had a devastating effect on Joséphine's health; she caught a chill and rapidly declined. After four days in bed, she died at Malmaison on 29th May, 1814 at the age of 51. She was buried in the nearby village church of Rueil.

Malmaison was inherited by Eugène, her son, who, after the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, could no longer live in France. Obviously it was not in the interests of the restored monarch, Louis XVIII, to maintain the images of the glory of the Empire.

During her lifetime Joséphine had influenced the mighty to emulate her collection of roses. Her friend, the famous navigator Bouganville, had a wondrous collection, cared for by his gardener Cochet (later to become a renowned breeder), while the Princes Arenberg who lived in Enghien, and into which family Joséphine had married a niece, also had a passion for roses, looked after by their gardener Parmentier, another famous breeder in later years.

The gardens of Malmaison were abandoned and rapidly disappeared but the impulse Joséphine had given to the cultivation of roses, assisted by Redouté's work, was soon to be felt in places far beyond those in which she had lived. From this period onwards, there was an increased impetus to the breeding of new varieties, new forms and colours An avid rose-loving public was eager to learn new ways to enhance their gardens with the Queen of Flowers .

The rose, 'Souvenir de la Malmaison', a Bourbon by Béluze of 1843, also known as 'Queen of Beauty' and 'Fragrance' is a fitting tribute to *une grande dame*, a great lady.

P.S. If you want to learn more about Joséphine's life, read Sandra Gulland's recent excellent Canadian trilogy - The Many Lives & Secret Sorrows of Joséphine Bonaparte, Tales of Passion, Tales of Woe and The Last Great Dance on Earth.

A PERIPATETIC ROSARIAN

by David H. S. Richardson

Editor's Note: David Richardson is the compiler of the following Recent Literature on Rose Research, published yearly in the Canadian Rose Annual since 1993.

My parents liked gardens but were not gardeners. In contrast my grandmother was a keen gardener and as a child I assisted her whenever I went to stay. I was brought up on a farm in Devon, England, where two old ramblers survived from a bygone era 'Goldfinch' and 'American Pillar'. At the age of 14, I went to Woolworth's and for a couple of shillings bought and planted a rose bush 'Golden Dawn' but it never leafed out. That death provided a challenge that resulted in my buying a replacement from Veitch's Nurseries and becoming an enthusiastic teenage rose grower. I joined the National Rose Society and took over an overgrown unused walled kitchen garden. By the age of 17, I had a garden with 50 varieties and planted climbing roses around my parents' house. The cultivars included the climbers 'Mme Grégoire Staechelin (Spanish Beauty)' (Figure 1 & 2) and 'William Allen Richardson' which are still thriving after forty years. Their purchase price has certainly been repaid many times by the beautiful blooms. The bush roses apart from 'Queen Elizabeth' have all succumbed to neglect and old age, but the old ramblers 'Goldfinch' and 'American Pillar' are still alive and will probably become centenarians in a few years time.

In 1959, I sent in a form to enter for the NRS autumn show with a box of six and two vases of three in the novice classes. I travelled alone by train the 180 miles to London. The box was no problem but how to travel with the blooms for the vase was. I obtained a very large chip basket from the green grocers and at one end made a wedge of a wad of newspaper. I then laid a large plastic bag about 2 feet long lengthwise. The flowers were placed in the bag stalks down with most of the thorns removed. Moss was packed between the stalks. The plastic bag was then filled with water within an inch of the top of the newspaper wedge. I packed 18 blooms in this way. On the very full train, I found a seat but the only place for my big basket was on the luggage rack above the head of a lady passenger. You may imagine my concern on that journey for if a thorn should have pierced the plastic, then my fellow passenger would have had a shower! Fortunately, all went well and I arrived in London. There I had to queue for a taxi, moving yard by yard with box, basket and suitcase; it seems funny now but it was really hard work. When I arrived at the show and

My Mother and sisters photographed against the farmhouse with the climbers Spanish Beauty (Mme Gregoire Staechelin) (Pink); Marechal Niel (yellow) and Mermaid (only a few blooms) taken in the summer of 1963.

Spanish Beauty with a grasshopper. Is Dr. Richardson a botanist or an etomologist?

(Photos: David Richardson)

opened the box, the blooms had opened too much, the shaking and long train journey had not helped. They were replaced by some from the selection for the vases but it was clear they were not up to the first set of 'Ena Harkness' 'Josephine Bruce' and 'Dame Edith Helen'. Then I selected the next best three for the vase 'Michèle Meilland', 'Josephine Bruce' and 'Virgo' but lost nearly all hope when a fellow exhibitor put up a vase with a brilliant 'Claude', 'Sultane' and 'Ena Harkness'. We exhibitors retreated and chatted until invited to return. What bliss when my eyes fell on the card below my vase 'Third Prize, Novice class No 46' (NRS Annual, 1959, p. 183). The prize of ten shillings did not cover the bus and taxi fares but I was so thrilled I never cashed the cheque and it still sits in a scrap book !

(Editor's Note: If you don't recognize the rose 'Claude', neither did we. It is an out-of-commerce Hybrid Tea bred by Malerin in 1950, bright oriental red and fragrant but it was very susceptible to black spot which probably spelled its doom.)

University meant less time for roses, and a growing interest in fungi and then lichens led to a life as a University teacher for a short period in Devon and then eleven years in northern Ontario. My interest in roses remained but living in apartments limited opportunities for growing them. Moving to Dublin, Ireland in 1980, as Chair of Botany at Trinity College Dublin, provided new opportunities for growing old roses retrieved from cottages in the west such as 'Tour de Malakoff' and old climbing varieties like 'Lady Hillingdon', 'Shot Silk', 'Mrs Sam McGredy' and 'Gloire de Dijon' whose perfume is still difficult to match. On the research side, I developed an interest in micro propagation and began a series 'Recent Literature on Rose Research' published in The Rose, the magazine of the Royal National Rose Society.

Twelve years later, with a young family, I moved back to Canada where I became Dean of Science at Saint Mary's University in Halifax. Another change: no longer could we grow the old Noisette and tea roses. Three inches of soil over acid-bearing shale in a heavily shaded urban garden with cold winters limited the number and variety of roses to Canadian-bred winter-hardy shrub roses of the Explorer, series such as 'Champlain'. On the other hand the abundance of rugosa shrubs provided material for the study of seed wasps and gall wasps. With the move, 'Recent Rose Research' was taken up by the American Rose Society and continued to be published in the Canadian Rose Annual under its original name. Thus, I keep in touch with the rose world and also enjoy visiting the famous rose garden at Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia some two hours away by car, where the soil, aspect and

surroundings are more conducive to rose culture. What of the future ? Maybe we will move away from our small urban plot upon retirement to a larger rural garden or maybe breeders will come up with varieties that will thrive in shade on acid soils in cold climates.

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF DR. RICHARDSON

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GILLAN, T.L. & RICHARDSON, D.H.S. (1997) The chalcid seed wasp Megastigmus nigrovariegatus Hymenoptera: Torymidae, on Rosa rugosa Thunb. in Nova Scotia. *Canadian Entomologist,* **129**:809-814.

BARRETT, J.D., CLARKE, P.V. & RICHARDSON, D.H.S. (1998) The in vitro culture of rose-gall tissue induced by the cynipid wasp *Diplolepis spinosa* (Ashmead). *Symbiosis* **23**:229-236

RICHARDSON, D.H.S (1987-1996). Recent Literature on Rose Research. *The Rose*:**81-90** various pages.

RICHARDSON, D.H.S. (1993 to Present) Recent Literature on Rose Research. *The Annual: various pages.*

RICHARDSON, D.H.S. (1997 to Present) Recent Rose Research. *American Rose* **34-37** various pages.

RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

by Professor David H. S. Richardson, Dean of Science, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3

This compendium summarizes papers published in research journals throughout the world. Summaries and comments are by Professor David Richardson, Dean of Science, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3. If readers wish to consult the full paper and cannot find a copy at their local university, write to Professor Richardson enclosing one dollar per page to cover the cost of photocopying and postage.

Aegerter, B. J. , Nuñez, J. J. & Davis, R. M. (2002). Detection and management of downy mildew in rose rootstock *Plant Disease* **86:** 1363-1368.

More than 50% (25 million) of the bare root roses in the USA are produced near Wasco, California. Downy mildew is an emerging disease and control is difficult involving the environmentally unfriendly soil fumigants methyl bromide and fungicide applications. In this fascinating paper, the authors describe how they developed a molecular biology technique, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to identify infected stock which did not exhibit symptoms. They showed that the fungus over-winters in the outer stem and root tissues of the rose rootstocks and scions. They discovered that a pre-planting fungicide dip (metalaxyl or mefenoxam) greatly reduced subsequent infection and that the use of the fungicides could be replaced by a 15 minute hot water dip at 44°C. In the long term, mother-stock of scions and rootstocks should be screened regularly (as is done for rose viruses) for the absence of downy mildew using the PCR technique.

Aydinli, M. & Tutas, M. (2003). Production of rose absolute from rose concrete. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal* **18**:26-31.

In Turkey, rose flowers are steam distilled to yield rose oil or extracted with organic solvents to produce rose concrete. The latter is later refined outside Turkey to yield rose absolute. This study was done with a view to producing rose absolute in Turkey. A yield of 63% was obtained with a multistage extraction using 80% ethanol at -25°C to yield a soft waxy pinkish-red concrete with a rose odour that melts at 43-47°C and contains 10 main chemical components.

Baas, R., Van Oers, S., Silber, A., Bernstein, N., Ioffe, M., Keinan, M. & Bar-Tal, A. (2003). Calcium distribution in cut roses as related to transpiration. *Journal of Horticultural Science & Biotechnology* **78**:1-9.

Unlike the situation in many crops, cut roses have higher calcium levels in the leaves at the top of the flowering stems than at the bottom. Optimum calcium levels are important for resisting disease and for post-harvest flower quality. In roses there appears to be an increase in the density of stomata from the lower to the upper leaves. The enhanced transpiration draws extra calcium up the stem into the leaves at the top of the shoot. Adding more calcium to the nutrient solutions given to the plants helps to increase concentrations in the petals and prevent calcium deficiency in the older leaves.

Castillón, J. & Kamo, K. (2002). Maturation and conversion of somatic embryos of three genetically diverse rose cultivars. *HortScience* **37**:973-977.

Protocols have been developed for introducing novel-trait or disease-resistance genes into cultured rose cells, using molecular biology However, the difficulty is to regenerate a whole plant again. The rose cells are induced to form torpedo shaped clusters (somatic embryos), put through a maturation stage and then induced to develop into a plantlet with a stem and leaves. The percentage of somatic embryos that successfully form plants is normally very low. This study showed that about 30% success is possible using a maturation media containing 3% sucrose or 3% fructose supplemented by about 3% mannitol depending on the cultivar, but the medium has to be optimized for each rose, for best results.

Channeliere, S., Riviere, S. , Scalliet, G., Szecsi, J., Jullien, F., Dolle, C., Vergne, P., Dumas, C., Bendahmane, M., Hugueney, P. & Cock, J. M. (2002). Analysis of gene expression in rose petals using expressed sequence tags. *FEBS Letters* **515**: 35-38.

Roses have a relatively small number of genes. Some of the genes that are expressed in the petals are responsible for fragrance. The aim of this study was to identify the genes expressed in rose petals and assign a function to each. The desired gene(s) for fragrance could then be isolated and introduced into rose tissue and this regenerated into a whole plant. This is done using molecular biology techniques that involve special strains of the bacterium that causes crown gall disease. Data for 877 genes that are expressed in rose petals was collected and

functions hypothesized so that an overview of such genes is now available for the first time.

Chmelnitsky, I., Colauzzi, M., Algom, R. & Zieslin, N. (2001). Effects of temperature on phyllody expression and cytokinin content in floral organs of rose flowers. *Plant Growth Regulation* **35**:207-214.

In some roses, for example cv 'Motrea', malformed flowers can form, especially in stressed plants. The organs in the centre of the flower (the stigmas, style and ovaries) are replaced by green leaf-like structures. In this cultivar, elevated daytime temperatures (26°C) quadrupled the number of malformed flowers and the cytokinin (a plant hormone) content in the young flower buds was six times less than in buds from plants grown at 21°C. This suggests that roses which exhibit this phenomenon have an abnormal cytokinin synthesis, transport or metabolism.

Chmelnitsky, I., Khayat, E. & Zieslin, N. (2003). Involvement of RAG, a rose homologue of AGAMOUS, in phyllody development of *Rosa hybrida* cv. 'Motrea'. *Plant Growth Regulation* **39**:63-66.

A gene was isolated from rose petals (Rose Agamous Gene or RAG), which is believed to control the differentiation of sex organs in roses and if not appropriately expressed, results in malformed flowers. For example, in some flowers of cv 'Motrea' the stamens develop as green leaf-like structures and in the green rose *Rosa chinensis viridiflora* the reproductive organs do not develop properly, being leaf-like, and the petals are also green.

Costa, J. M. & Challa, H. (2002). The effect of the original leaf area on growth of softwood cuttings and planting material of rose. *Scientia Horticulture* **95**:111-121.
Many roses, sold as pot plants for indoor decoration, are propagated by softwood cuttings. The size of the original leaf left on the single node cuttings is important. Leaf loss or leaf removal during the first seven days is critical for survival as without the leaf the cutting will die, exhibiting black stem rot. The area of the leaf is a good indicator of potential root formation and subsequent growth of the cutting.

Davidson, C. G. (2002). 'Morden Sunrise' Rose. *HortScience* **37**: 410-411.
Yellow roses that are winter hardy in central Canada have been very difficult to breed. Cv 'Morden Sunrise' is a new fragrant, semi-

double, disease-resistant yellow rose that will survive to Zone 3 with only minor injury. Hardiness is derived from *Rosa arkansana*, which is native to the Great Plains of North America.

El Mokadem, H., Crespel, L., Meynet, J., & Gudin, S. (2002). The occurrence of 2*n*-pollen and the origin of sexual polyploids in dihaploid roses (*Rosa hybrida L.*). *Euphytica* **125**:169-177.

Most wild roses are diploid (having two sets of chromosomes) and many exhibit resistance to black spot, mildew or other diseases. However, modern rose cultivars are generally tetraploid (four sets) and so cannot be easily crossed with rose species without yielding sterile triploids that are of no use for further hybridization. It is now possible to pollinate modern cultivars with irradiated pollen and rescue the embryo which then has only two sets of chromosomes. The pollen from this plant could then be crossed with wild species to yield fertile hybrids. Tetraploids can then be induced with chemicals like colchicine and the resulting plants can be used in breeding programmes. The results of this study document the progress and problems in achieving this ultimate goal.

Esselink, G.D., Smulders, M.J.M. & Vosman, B. (2003). Identification of cut rose (*Rosa hybrida*) and rootstock varieties using robust sequence tagged microsatellite site markers. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* **106**:277-286.

About 3,000 rose cultivars have been registered for plant breeders' rights and about 100 new applications are received each year. It is important to identify illegally propagated plants and differentiate new from existing cultivars. Using molecular biology, a set of 24 easily separable microsatellite markers have been identified that can be scored into a numerical data base. These differentiated 40 test Hybrid Tea roses and 30 rootstocks by the unique patterns in as little as three of the markers. The markers can differentiate any two varieties except in the case of colour mutants (sports).

Everitt, J.H., Yang, C., Wilson, R.F., Alaniz, M.A. & Davis, M.R. (2002). Remote sensing of Macartney rose in the Texas Coastal Prairie. *Southwestern Naturalist* **47**:566-575.

Macartney or Cherokee rose, *Rosa bracteata*, was introduced into the USA around 1870 and has become a severe problem on 200,000 ha of productive rangelands in southern Texas forming impenetrable thickets 3m high and preventing the growth of forage plants. Remote sensing

using colour infrared aerial photography in February has proved very effective for identifying infested areas. This is because the rose is evergreen and in spring the weed species, that could be spectrally confused with the rose, either have few leaves or are leafless. This remote sensing technique allows range managers to treat the most affected areas with herbicide and follow the disappearance or re-invasion of this noxious weed. The rose is the noxious invasive weed in the area but there are other weeds as well and the problem is to locate the areas colonized by the rose and distinguish these areas from those colonized by other weeds. The best time to do this is in early spring when the rose has leaves on but the other weeds have very few or no leaves.

Ganelevin, R. & Zieslin, N. (2002). Contribution of sepals and gibberellin treatments to growth and development of rose (*Rosa hybrida*) flowers. *Plant Growth Regulation* **37**: 255-261.

Not much is known about the role of sepals in flower development. If sepals are removed the sugar content of the petals is reduced by 15% , the flower stalks are shorter and 'star shaped flowers' are formed. The latter are thought to result from abnormal production of ethylene. Normal flowers and flower stalks are formed if another plant hormone gibberellin, mixed in lanolin, is applied to the developing rose hip. Gibberellin induces elongation of stems and makes petals less susceptible to the senescing effects of ethylene.

Grossi, C. & Jay, M. (2002). Chromosomes studies of rose cultivars: application into selection process. *Acta Botanica Gallica* **149**:405-413.

The chromosome numbers were counted in 60 rose species and ranged from 14 (diploid) to 56 (octaploid) and also in 50 rose cultivars (numbers from 14 to 35). In a series of crosses between the cultivars, the number of seeds and number that germinated were recorded. The results and comments could be of interest to amateur rose breeders selecting pollen and seed parents.

Gudin, S., Coulon, A. & LeBris, M. (2002). Effets de quelques pratiques horticoles de conduite des plantes sur la production de roses coupées. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **80**:470-477.

Four current practices used for cut-flower rose production under glass were compared: (1) bending shoots during plant formation to give desired plant architecture and flower production, (2) bending shoots with the aim of inducing a high harvest of flowers on the thickest stems,

(3) pruning and pinching unwanted shoots, (4) bending but not removing unwanted shoots. The fourth practice yielded the largest number of marketable flowers over the course of the year but the second produced the most marketable flowers during the autumn and winter seasons.

Hvattum, E. (2002). Determination of phenolic compounds in rose hip (*Rosa canina*) using liquid chromatography coupled to electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry and diode-ray detection. *Rapid communications in Mass Spectrometry* **16**:655-662.

There is a growing interest in plant phenols which have proved to be anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic and anti-bacterial. People who increase their consumption of flavonoid anti-oxidants have less heart disease and reduced incidence of certain cancers. This first detailed study of phenolic compounds in rose hips which have high anti-oxidant properties revealed anthocyanins, catechin, several glycosides of quercetin, taxifolin and eriodictyol, together with phloridzin and conjugates of methyl gallate.

Kim, S.W., Oh, S.C., Dong, S. I. & Liu, J.R. (2003). Plant regeneration of rose (*Rosa hybrida*) from embryogenic cell-derived protoplasts. *Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture* **73**:15-19.

One way to overcome sexual incompatibility or sterility of progeny in rose breeding is to remove the cell wall from rose cells and induce the naked protoplasts from two different roses to fuse and regenerate a cell wall. If such cells can be induced to divide, form a cluster and eventually a plantlet, a new 'hybrid', can be produced. Regeneration of plantlets from rose protoplasts has proved very difficult but this new protocol may have solved the problem.

Lalonde, R. G. & Shorthouse, J. D. (2000). Using rose galls for field exercises in community ecology and island biogeography. *The American Biology Teacher* **62**; 436-441.

Some thirty-two insect-induced galls are found on roses in North America. These provide a fascinating topic for study by high school students, especially in the autumn. This paper describes an exercise on patches of wild roses that the students can complete in two or three 50-minute periods. Photographs of some of the galls are provided.

Lavid, N., Wang J., Shalit, M., Guterman, I., Bar, E., Beuerle, T., Menda, N., Shafir, S., Zamir, D., Adam, Z., Vainstein, A., Weiss, D., Pichersky, E. & Lewinsohn, E., (2002). O-methyltransferases involved in the biosynthesis of volatile phenolic derivatives in rose petals. *Plant Physiology* **129**:1899-1907.

There are some 400 volatile compounds that contribute to rose flower fragrance within five chemical groups: hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters, aromatic ethers and other. This study examined the genes and enzymes invoved in the formation of rose scent compounds. Two cDNA's were identified from cv 'Fragrant Cloud' and 'Golden Gate' that were very similar. The two genes encoded enzymes which were characterized and shown to be involved in the last two steps leading to the formation of the aromatic ether 'orcinol dimethyl ether'. This compound was most prominently produced by flowers of cv 'Golden Gate'.

Manners, M. M. (2002). DNA studies on the musk rose at Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida. *Canadian Rose Annual* **2002**:62-76.

Detective work using molecular biology was used to identify the genuine *'R. moschata'*, the musk rose, from among the different forms now grown under that name. Results from DNA studies revealed that the single flowered musk rose and 'Old Blush' were the parents of 'Champneys' Pink Cluster'. Furthermore, 'Champneys' Pink Cluster' was one parent of 'Blush Noisette'. This paper provides fine illustrations and an easily-understood explanation of the molecular biology techniques now available to do such detective work to elucidate the parentage of particular roses.

Monteiro, J. A., Nell, T. A. & Barrett, J. E. (2002). Effects of exogenous sucrose on carbohydrate levels, flower respiration and longevity of potted Miniature rose (*Rosa hybrida*) flowers during postproduction. *Postharvest Biology and Technology* **26**:221-229.

The effect of continuous injection of 3% sugar solution into Miniature potted roses was studied as the flowers unfolded and the plants were moved to post-production 'interior conditions'. The added sugar increased flower longevity by about a day and a half which was not commercially significant. None the less, conditions (optimal temperature and light) which result in an abundant supply of sugars within the plant prior to post production are important for subsequent flower longevity.

O'Neill, T. M., Pye, D. & Locke, T. (2002). The effect of fungicides, irrigation and plant density on the development of *Peronospora sparsa,* the cause of downy mildew in rose and blackberry plants. *Annals of Applied Biology* **140**:207-214.

Downy mildew of roses is of increasing importance to growers, especially those who produce containerized plants for garden centres. The disease leads to serious premature leaf fall. Currently growers spray with fungicide up to 15 times but this is expensive and environmentally undesirable. While sprays are effective, so are other control methods. This study confirmed that advice of the Reverend Berkeley in 1862 "take care first that the glass house should be well ventilated, that no syringing be used, and that no more water is given than is absolutely necessary, while care is taken that this should go as little on the leaves as possible".

Ottosen, C. O., Mortensen, L. M. & Gizlered, H. R. (2002). Effect of relative air humidity on gas exchange, stomatal conductance and nutrient uptake in Miniature potted roses.

High relative humidity (RH) during greenhouse cut flower rose production can be detrimental. It increases the risk of grey mould attack and reduces the capacity of stomata to close so that the leaves wilt more easily. While increased levels of calcium in the supplied nutrients can improve post harvest resistance to grey mould, it cannot alone mitigate the effects of high RH. Strong fluctuations in humidity are needed to ensure proper stomata functioning.

Roques, A. & Skrzypczynska, M. (2003). Seed-infesting chalcids of the genus *Megastigmus* Dalman, 1820 (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) native and introduced to the West Palearctic region: taxonomy, host specificity and distribution. *Journal of Natural History* **37**:127-238.

Chalcid seed wasps lay their eggs in developing seeds of plants. They eat the contents, the larvae pupate and then hatch the following spring boring an exit hole in the seed coat. The international trade in seeds brings with it the risk of introducing exotic seed wasps. This study of 5,000 seed samples of 118 species of trees and shrubs from all over Europe and North Africa, revealed 21 species of chalcid seed wasps of which three were found in seeds from 24 rose species. There were seven exotic species that came from North America including *Megastigmus nigrovariegatus* found on *Rosa pendulina* in France.

Särkkä, L. E. (2002). Effects of rest period length and forcing temperature on yield, quality and vase life of cv. 'Mercedes' roses. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavia , Section B, Soil and Plant Science* **52**:36-42.

In Finland a rest period during winter at 2°C followed by pruning, and then raising the temperature, has been traditional. With supplementary lighting, rest periods can be shortened. With two weeks rest, slow forcing (gradual return to 17-20°C) seemed to yield more flowers whereas after six weeks, fast forcing (immediate return to growing temperature) was better. The proportion of cut flowers with a short vase life was higher after the longer rest period.

Scalliet, G., Journot, N., Jullien, F, Baudino, S., Magnard, J. L., Channelière, S., Vergne, P., Dumas, C., Bendahmane, M., Cock, J. M., & Hugueney, P. (2002). Biosynthesis of the major scent components 3,5-dimethoxytoluene and 1,3,5-trimethyoxybenzene by novel rose *O*-methyltransferases. *Federation of European Biochemical Societies Letters* **523**:113-118.

China Rose introduced recurrent flowering and distinctive scents into modern cultivars. This research identified the enzymes that methylate (i. e. add methyl to) precursor molecules in petals to yield the fragrance typical of China roses. Furthermore, gene sequences for the enzymes were cloned and expressed using bacteria. Finally, the recombinant enzymes closely mimicked those found in extracts of rose petals.

Szentmihalyi, K., Vinkler, P., Lakatos, B., Illes, V., & Then, M. (2002). Rose hip (*Rosa canina L.*) oil obtained from waste hip seeds by different extraction methods. *Bioresource Technology* **82**:195-201.

Rose hips are used commercially to produce vitamin C and various other products such as jam and spreads. The seeds, which make up one third of the hip by weight, are a waste product. This study showed that a valuable oil rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids and carotene can be extracted from the seeds using super-critical fluid extraction with liquid carbon dioxide.

Urban, L., Six, S., Barthélémy, L., & Bearez, P. (2002). Effect of elevated CO_2 on leaf water relations, water balance and senescence of cut roses. *Journal of Plant Physiology* **159**:717-723.

Carbon dioxide enrichment of greenhouses used for cut-flower rose production has become a common management practice to enhance the number of harvested flowers. This study revealed another advantage of

carbon dioxide enrichment because it results in leaves that are better able to resist water loss. The latter is a major cause of post-harvest wilting of rose flowers.

Watanabe, S., Hayashi, K., Yagi, K., Asai, T., MacTavish, H., Picone J., Turnbull, C., & Watanabe, N. (2002). Biogenesis of 2-phenylethanol in rose flowers: incorporation of [$^2H_8$] L-phenylalantine into 2-phenylethanol and its β-D-glucopyranoside during the flower opening of *Rosa* 'Hoh-Jun' and *Rosa damascena* Mill. *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry* **66**:943-947.

The flower buds of Damask roses were treated with the radioactively labelled amino phenylalanine. Analysis of the flowers showed that scent compounds were formed by several pathways, the main one involving phenylpyruvic acid. The possible biochemical pathways leading to damask fragrances and the chemical compounds involved are presented.

Williams, J. B., Shorthouse, J. D. and Lee, R. E. (2002). Extreme resistance to desiccation and microclimate-related differences in cold-hardiness of gall wasps (Hymenoptera Cynipidae) overwintering on roses in southern Canada. *Journal of Experimental Biology* **205**:2115-2124.

Four species of cynipid wasps produce galls on roses in southern Canada. Some of these galls and their contained larvae are formed on the top of rose bushes above the snow in winter while other wasp species induce galls on leaves or parts of the plants that are snow-covered. The supercooling point of larvae (that would lead to death) was 6-9°C lower in larvae of wasps that induced galls above snow and they could survive temperatures close to –40°C by accumulating high levels of glycerol (a protective antifreeze). Other fascinating aspects of the biology of these wasps are discussed.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

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I have received for the 2002 Clearing House, published in the Canadian Rose Society's 2003 Annual, 323 reports from 25 contributors. Thank you, to all who have taken the time to observe and then report on the newer rose varieties eligible for the Clearing House. I would also like to thank Judith Roback for proofreading the Clearing House as it was being compiled and Anne Graber for checking the varietal information and proofreading before it was sent to the Editor of the Annual. Any errors or omissions, however, are my sole responsibility.

Missing from this year's Clearing House are reports from G. W. Shewchuk, a long-time member and supporter of the Canadian Rose Society. George is also the author of Roses: A Gardener's Guide for the Plains and Prairies (1980) which is now in its 3rd printing. A contributor to the Clearing House for over twenty years, sadly, he has had to give up his garden. As first a reader of the Clearing House and now as its Editor, I would like to thank George for his many informative and interesting reports from Edmonton where growing roses (especially HT's and Floribundas) was and is a difficult undertaking that he managed with ease. His reports will be missed

This year some sixty varieties introduced in 1995 are in the category of "last year for reporting this rose", and while many are nice roses with many redeeming qualities few seem to be candidates to be with us ten years hence. Perhaps the Shrub roses 'Hope for Humanity' (Collicutt & Davidson) from the Parkland Series, the Explorer rose 'Lambert Closse' (Svejda), and because of its unique colour Pat Austin (Austin) will still be being purchased and grown in 2012.

I urge all rose gardeners, especially those who might not have previously contributed, to do so—even if you only have one variety introduced in or after 1996. It is your reports that make the Clearing House a unique source of information. Report forms are included with the Annual or can be obtained from the Editor at the addresses above. Please submit them to the Editor by Dec. 1, 2003.

PROVINCE/COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

	2001/2	2002/3
Alberta	2	2
British Columbia	7	7
Manitoba	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1
Ontario	13	8
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	3	2
Saskatchewan	1	1
Japan	0	1
USA	3	3
Total Contributors	30	25
Total Reports	**361**	**323**

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PLEASE NOTE: The full name and address, and zone, of each contributor is listed under **CONTRIBUTORS**. Surnames only are used in individual reports.

HARDINESS ZONES

The Hardiness Zone which occurs after each contributor's name and address, is an attempt to utilize the new *2000 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* produced by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service scientists (the following information is from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Website). The new map updates the *1967 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* using the same variables ("Plant survival data, and a wide range of climatic variables...") with additional, more recent climate data (1961-90). The effect of elevation has also been incorporated into the new map. Changes in the hardiness zones are "generally consistent with what is known about climate change...and are most pronounced in

Western Canada". Contributors in BC especially, will notice a change in their zones. The new map utilizes nine major zones—the harshest is Zone 0, and the mildest is Zone 8. Subzones (e.g. 5a, 5b) are used as in the past.

For our purposes the new map has a major drawback. It is impossible to compare it to the *USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map*, so I have used that map to extract zones, correctly I hope, for American contributors. If I have incorrectly determined anyone's zone, please inform me and I will change it for the future.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

feet - '	Large Flowered Climber - LCl
Floribunda - F	Miniature - Min or Min (patio)
Grandiflora - Gr	Mini-Flora - MinFl
Ground cover - (Gc)	no date - nd
Hybrid Tea - HT	plant(s) - pl(s)
inches - "	Shrub rose - S
Kordesii Shrub - K	year(s) - yr(s)

The abbreviation 'int' is used for 'date of introduction'.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ADR	Anerkannte Deutsche Rose
ARC	American Rose Centre
AoE	Award of Excellence (Miniatures)
FA	Fragrance Award
GM	Gold Medal
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society
ROTY	Rose of the Year

NOTE: Awards won by a particular rose are shown in the brief general description following the name of the variety.

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Because the Canadian Rose Society and American Rose Society colour classifications are now almost identical, abbreviations below are used throughout. Any variations are given in the text.

White or near White	W
Light Yellow	LY
Medium Yellow	MY
Deep Yellow	DY
Yellow Blend	YB
Apricot & Apricot Blend	AB

Light Pink	LP
Medium Pink	MP
Deep Pink	DP
Pink Blend	PB
Orange & Orange Blend	OB
Orange Pink	OP
Orange Red	OR
Medium Red	MR
Dark Red	DR
Red Blend	RB
Mauve or Mauve Blend	M
Russet	R

STANDARD DESCRIPTION

The standard description was compiled using Modern Roses 11 and the Combined Rose List 2003 and is given following the name of each variety: hybridizer; date of ARS registration; date of introduction; parentage (if available); official Colour Classification; a brief colour description as shown in Modern Roses 11, Botanica's Roses, a Rose Catalogue, or other source; petal count; fragrance; awards.

NOTE: The comment 'No reports' indicates the variety was reported on in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. For the Clearing House, a rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, FROM THE DATE OF INTRODUCTION, then I state 'Last year for reporting this rose'.

HYBRID TEAS

AFFIRM, HT (McMILLAN'S PINK), HT (McMillan '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). MP, 26-40 petals. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 2' IL): Bloom the colour of Andrea Stelzer; can be exhibition, high centre, good substance. Average growth habit, good foliage, disease resistance is okay. I have good and bad reports- the many petals could cause a problem opening if conditions are not right.

ANGELA LANSBURY, HT (Twomey '95) (Gitte x Silver Jubilee). PB, iridescent pink and cream, 28 petals, sweet spicy fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' IL): Colourful, well-shaped bloom, can be exhibition form, average substance. Strong stems, dark glossy foliage. Some black spot. The results are amazing when rose bushes are relocated- I believe Angie will do well in 2003. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ARC ANGEL, HT (Fryer '96). (Name commemorates the Diamond Jubilee of ARC - the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council).

OB, 28-35 petals. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 70 cm BC): Peach touched with pink; orange-copper, lightly fading. Elegant form, high centre, classic rose form. Long-lasting; substance is better than most. Likes afternoon shade. Bushy growth, dark green foliage, no disease. One of my best in this colour- comparable to my No. 1 Darling ...Just Joey. Webster (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Mottled peach with pink edges. Exhibition form, large 4" blooms, slight fragrance, good substance. Upright growth; mid-green, glossy foliage. Black spots. Don't know if it is hardy. Great for exhibiting. Needs constant spraying—with people turning away from chemicals this type of rose is out of style these days.

ARTISTRY (ONCE TOUCHED), HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). OB (OP), coral orange/creamy coral reverse, 30-35 petals, light sweet fragrance, AARS '97. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Seemed to have more blooms this year. Healthy, and a nice colour.

AURELIA WEDDLE (ARELIA WEDDLE), HT (Weddle '95). OR, 65+ petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AWARENESS (LADY ABERDEEN), HT (Fryer int '97). DP, dark rosy pink, fragrant. Comeau (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' NS): Dark pink, beautiful large blooms in August and September. Good substance. Upright growth habit, some black spot. Good hardiness with cover. Fragrant. Somerville (2 pls 2 yrs 4' ON): Medium sized bloom, 25-30 petals, HT exhibition shape, strong fragrance, firm substance. Mid-green foliage. Gets black spot and mildew. Hardy with protection. A pretty rose—does well on the show table. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): DP, fragrant, pretty and appealing colour. Exhibition form, good substance. Compact growth, medium-green foliage, some black spot. A very hot, very dry summer and an unusually warm winter did not help to assess a new rose. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Rosy pink, of medium size. HT form, double, medium substance. Tall, upright growth. Few diseases and good hardiness. Good bloomer—late to start, but good repeats. It's a keeper!

BARBRA STREISAND, HT (Carruth '99) ((Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)) x New Zealand). M, lavender, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 90 cm AB): Light pink, single bloom per stem, 9 cm across, double. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth; glossy, dark green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for the winter. Good flush and good repeat. Purple-mauve buds open to mauve with a dark reverse. Very fragrant—just heavenly. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): Dark mauve, red on the edges, 4" across when in full bloom, 23 petals. Long-lasting, but opens fast. Exhibition form, very firm substance. Short (first year); dark green shiny foliage. A little black spot.

Colour not as nice as Paradise, but WOW...THE FRAGRANCE is wonderful. Stayed open seven days, never lost scent and only faded a little. Will buy more when the price goes down.

BLACK MAGIC, HT (Tantau int '97). DR. Decker (1 pl 1 yr tall AK): Dark red, keeps HT shape, high-centred, heavy substance, upright growth habit, healthy. Had a few single blooms, but mostly medium clusters. Very long-lasting. and fragrant.

BILLY GRAHAM, HT (Zary '98) (Honor x Color Magic). LP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Large pink blooms, but slow to produce. Not rain-resistant.

BLES BRIDGES, HT (Kordes '96). DR. No reports.

BLUSHING BEAUTY, HT (Dykstra '00). W. No reports.

BRIDE, HT (Fryer '95). LP, light rose pink, 23-27 petals. Dyck (2 pls 2 yrs 120 cm BC): Light pink, perfect form, long buds. Long-lasting, smallish blooms on long stems. Sweet fragrance. Strong, bushy growth; rich, light green foliage. No disease and very good hardiness. The Bride gets the most compliments at our Garden Parties. Never without blooms, long-lasting—a really lovely rose! (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BROOKS' RED, HT (Brooks '00). MR. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 3' IL): MR, double, colourful bloom; exhibition form, good substance, very prolific. Well-shaped bush with balanced foliage. Very good disease resistance. I like this cultivar so much for a 1st year maiden, that I have budded 3 more maidens.

CAJUN SUNRISE, HT (Edwards '00 int '01). PB. No reports.

CALGARY, HT (Twomey '97 int '98). DR, 45-50 petals. No reports.

CHESHIRE, HT (Fryer '99 int '01). MY, (AB), golden honey yellow, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 6' QC): Blooms beautifully formed, exhibition form, opens well and holds well even in extreme heat. Continuous bloomer. Blooms are smallish but very worthwhile. Light green, leathery foliage, disease-free. Very impressed. Hope it will stand Quebec winters!

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES (THE WORK CONTINUES), HT (Zary '98) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Sheer Elegance). PB, luminous pink/creamy ivory blend, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 40 cm BC): Pink-white, small, double, nice shape, nothing special. Form like many others with fair substance. I got a weak plant, not much foliage. OK disease resistance. Diana—I am sorry, but she will soon be replaced; got just 3 blooms the whole summer! Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5'- 4' IL): PB, average to poor bloom. Inconsistent form with average substance. Average growth, medium green foliage. Some black spot and good hardiness. It was a gift or I would have discarded it.

DISTANT SOUNDS, HT (Webb '96). PB. No reports.
DREAM ORANGE, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Cherish x (Evening Star x Trumpeter)). OR (OB), 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Orange-red, single bloom per stem, decorative form with good substance. Semi-upright growth habit, mid-green foliage. Touch of mildew and must be mulched for winter protection. Salmon-orange colour, good flush of bloom and a fair repeat.
DREAM RED, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Esmeralda x Fireburst). MR, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Single blooms, bright dark red. Decorative form. Semi-upright growth with glossy, green foliage. Touch of mildew and must be mulched for winter protection. Fewer disease problems this year. Some blooms nodding which I dislike on a HT. Supposed to be floriferous and disease free—neither of which seems true.
DREAM YELLOW, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) ((Sonia x Prominent) x Whisky Mac). MY, 17-25 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.
ELEGANCE, HT (Meilland '96). PB. No reports.
ENDURING LOVE, HT (Pallek int '98). YB. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 4.5' BC): Medium size, double HT form, nice yellow blend, poor substance. Slightly spreading form. Mildews. Hardiness is okay. All three plants developed mildew early—no other roses in the same bed had any sign of it. After three years I got rid of the plants.
ESPECIALLY FOR YOU, HT (Fryer '96) (Seedling x Johnny Walker). MY, bright mimosa yellow, 35-40 petals, very fragrant. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Wow, what a turnaround—warmer summer, nice colour! In Sept. had two tall canes with twelve blooms each. Looked like a big yellow ball! And fragrant to boot.
FLORA DANICA (GARDEN NEWS) (SPELLBOUND), HT (Poulsen '96). OB. No reports.
FLORENCE MAYER, HT (Singer '98) (Great Scott x Headliner). W, white and pink blend/reverse white, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 5 years 4' IL): W/P blend. Large, well-shaped bloom with good form and substance. Very good growth habit and attractive foliage. No disease and good hardiness. A valuable addition to any rose garden.
FORTUNE TELLER, HT (Warriner & Zary '93 int '95) (Seedling x Heirloom). M, deep mauve-purple, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Decker (1 pl 7 yrs AK): A warmer summer, same tale!! Productive, fragrant, but still don't open. Dark, muddy colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)
FULL SAIL (LAND OF THE LONG WHITE CLOUD) (LONG WHITE CLOUD), HT (McGredy '98 int '99) (Sport of 'New

Zealand'). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

GEMINI, HT (Zary '99 int '00) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x New Year). PB, cream blushing coral pink, 25-30 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Clausen (9 pls 4' IL): Mostly singles, double 25-30 petals. Most blooms are well-designed; good substance. A good grower with attractive, dark foliage. Will black spot, good hardiness. Carries some of the same genetics as Diana, Princess of Wales, but a much better rose. Lyall (6 pls 3 yrs 3.5'-4' BC): Pink Blend, excellent form, good size 5-6", very good substance. Light fragrance. Erect growth habit, medium green foliage. Clean, needs protection in Zone 5.

GOLD HEART (HEART OF GOLD) (HEAVENLY GOLD), HT (McGredy '98 int '95) (Solitaire x Remember Me). DY, 17-25 petals, strong fragrance. Cullen (1 pl 2 yrs 8' NY): A nice yellow blend; large well-formed flower. After the spring bloom the bush produces 8' canes that may or may not have a bloom—not good enough to keep. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GOLDEN OLDIE (GOLDEN OLDIES), HT (Fryer '00). DY, golden apricot, some fragrance. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Medium yellow in my garden, open, 20+ petals. A garden variety, medium substance. Short spreading growth habit, so-so foliage. No disease; hardiness is OK. A good bloomer, lovely colour—a soft yellow. Need another winter for hardiness report.

GRAND GALA, HT (Meilland '95). DR, thornless. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HARLEQUIN (DORANDI) (HARLEKIN), HT (Kordes '98 int '96) (Prima Ballerina x Peace). M, lavender pink/white reverse, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Decker (AK): Medium mauve/white reverse. Fragrant, healthy and rain-resistant. Medium bloom production.

HARRY OPPENHEIMER, HT (Kordes '96). DY, slight fragrance. No reports.

HEAVEN, HT (Warriner '93 int '95) (Honor x First Prize). W, ivory/light pink blend, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HONEST RED, HT (Wambach '91 int '95) (Seedling x Sea Pearl). MR, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HOT PRINCESS, HT (Tantau '00). DP. Clausen (4 pls 2 yrs 2.5' IL): Pink or fuchsia, great holding power, pinpoint centres, mostly exhibition form, excellent substance. Clean, dark-green foliage. Hardiness—so far so good. I became familiar with this variety at our District Show. It has the same colouring as 'Rina Hugo', but a more firm bloom.

INTREPID, HT (Perry '98 int '99). DR, 40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.
JEAN BAKER, HT (Edwards '98) (Crystalline x Classic Touch). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.
JOSÉ CARRÉRAS, HT (Poulsen '99 int '97). LP (W), 25+ petals, scented. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 9' BC): double blooms, white (no pink) in my garden, more like a Floribunda with 5-6 blooms per stem. Exhibition form, good substance. Very tall. Shiny foliage. No disease. Hardiness unknown. All three plants produce 5 or more beautiful white blooms per stem, no repeat blooms, just cane growth 8'-10'—a climber? This fall I transplanted it to a trellis and will try it as a climber. Loved the bloom!!
KEVIN, HT (Twomey '97). DP, mauve-pink, 58 petals. No reports.
LACINATION, HT (Twomey '97). MP, 24-28 petals. No reports.
LeANN RIMES (CINDY) (PERCEPTION), HT (Harkness '97 int '99) (Dr. Darley x Sweetheart). PB, white, petals edged pink, 30 to 35 petals, moderate fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 1 yr med-tall BC): Bicolour, white with pink. Beautiful bud form, exhibition form, good substance. Tall, good foliage. A little black spot; hardiness—we will see. So far, a beautiful rose. Will get another one.
LEONIDAS, HT (Meilland '95). RB. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs "not even knee-high" BC): Bicolour, red-pink-orange; double, very sparse bloomer. Poor growth habit and black spots badly. Poor hardiness. Is an absolute dud—it will come out and be replaced with Buffy Sainte-Marie as the colours are similar. It almost disintegrated—a very disappointing rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)
LIONS INTERNATIONAL, HT (Fryer '98). DY. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Deep yellow, 25-30 petals, a nice shape, mostly singles. Exhibition form with good substance. Tall, not branching; dark, shiny foliage. Black spots and mildews, hardy. Very vivid colour, but not enough.
LOVE AND PEACE (PULLMAN ORIENT EXPRESS), HT (Lim/Twomey, '01 int '02) (Seedling x Peace). YB, yellow blend with pink edge, 40 petals, sweet fruity fragrance, AARS 2002. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 3' IL): A yellow orange blend, an average yellow bloom, good foliage. I am not really impressed, but will give it another year. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Yellow edged with red, large, double, 30-35 petals, exhibition form, very good substance. Bush has a nice shape; glossy, dark-green foliage. No disease. This one looks like it is going to be lovely; an easy to grow rose. The colour combination is vividly strong and may not suit everyone. It won me a first prize in our competition. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Bright yellow, with dark pink edges. Lovely HT shape, show-rose blooms, long-lasting, slow to repeat. Exhibition form; good,

solid substance. Bushy growth with dark-green foliage. Hardiness unknown. I like this one very, very much. I hope it winters. Not many flowers in first year; may be better in time.

LYNN ANDERSON (OH MY GOD), HT (Winchel '93 int '95) (Seedling x Gold Medal). PB, creamy white/edged raspberry pink, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Chambers (1 pl 5 yrs 3.5' ON): Excellent form, but blooms are rare in my garden. A case of high expectations not met in my climate; also a bit tender. Comeau (1 pl 4 yrs 2' NS): White/dark pink—had one bloom in late August , very stingy with blooms this year. Poor growth habit, hardiness is good with cover. We had a cool and wet spring; summer started in August here. Decker (AK) Fair bloom production, very healthy here and rain-resistant. Nice colour. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 40 cm BC): creamy white/warm pink, dirty-wishy-washy colour; double, small, fades fast. Normal form, poor substance. Produced only a few branches with sparse foliage; no disease, hardiness unknown. Just two blooms, and I got Lynn replaced right away the same season. Maybe I received a small and weak plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MADIBA, HT (Kordes '96). M, thornless. No reports.

MAVRIK (MAVERICK), HT (Eddie Edwards '00 int '99). PB. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 3.5' IL): Similar in colour to Louise Estes, singles, well-shaped, double. Many exhibition blooms with excellent substance. Average growth, good foliage. Demands spraying, good hardiness. I have been dreaming of a Queen from my 'Mavrik'. Nice rose.

MOONSTONE (CADILLAC DeVILLE), HT (Carruth '98) (Crystalline x Lynn Anderson). W (PB), white/pink edging, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (8 pls 2&4 yrs 6' IL): White edged with pink; a very attractive bush and bloom. Some blooms are a little flat, good substance. Very prolific grower with very nice foliage. Noticed a little black spot; hardiness is good. I hope more rosarians will be growing this cultivar. A new, improved version of Moonstone is Cajun Moon. Centres are maybe a little better. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 1m AB): One bloom per stem, 10 cm, exhibition form, good substance. Very upright growth with matte, deep green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for the winter. Not very fragrant, basically white with a faint pink blush. Very long-lasting.

NICOLE, HT (Kordes '98). RB. No reports.

NICOLETTE (LEANA), HT (Taschner '95). AB. Clausen (15 pls 2 yrs 4' IL): these three sports of Esther Geldenhuys—Nicolette (AB), Leana (LP) and Lisa (P)—have small, but classy blooms. Prolific bloomers with average substance and little scent; very good growth habit with medium green foliage. Very good disease

resistance and hardiness (all are on own roots). Esther Geldenhuys and her three sports have provided us with many beautiful blooms for bouquets—great garden varieties and florist roses. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OKSANA, HT (Singer '95). PB. Clausen (1 pl 6 yrs 2 ft IL): Colourful, average form and bloom, no substance, dark green foliage. No disease and hardiness is OK. I may discard next spring. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OPENING NIGHT, HT (Zary '98) (Olympiad x Ingrid Bergman). DR, bright deep red, 25-28 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Clausen (2 pls 5 yrs 4.5' IL): An attractive red, not really exhibition form, average substance. Very good growth habit, nice dark foliage, needs spraying, hardiness is good. Opening Night adds colour to the garden. A very vigorous cultivar. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): Another exceptional rose for me: long-lasting, large sprays, rain-resistant. The drawback—no fragrance. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 80 cm BC): Glowing red, long-lasting, no fragrance; big blooms with classic form and very good substance. Tall, strong growth habit with healthy foliage and no disease. Hardiness is good. The form of the bush is better than the parents: Ingrid Bergman is too tall; and Olympiad has not as good a shape. Raven (1 pl 5 yrs 70 cm AB): 13 cm blooms, double, exhibition form with excellent substance. Upright growth habit with matte green foliage. Has a touch of mildew and must be mulched for winter protection. A very rich red, better colour than Olympiad, my favourite red. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 4.5'-5' BC): Medium size, 25 + petals, long-lasting. A good strong red colour, HT style but with exhibition form and great substance. Tall upright growth; glossy foliage. NO diseases!! Love this rose—great repeat and all roses are one to a stem. Best new rose in my garden—everyone should grow it!!

OPULENCE, HT (Zary '97). W. No reports.

OUT OF AFRICA, HT (Kordes, nd, int '99?). OB (AB). No reports.

PAT'S CHOICE, HT (Kordes '96). OR. No reports.

PERFECTLY RED (ROSE OF THE NATION) (TOPSY), HT (Zary '99) (Seedling x Love). DR, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): A nice, fragrant red. Rain-resistant. Could bloom more.

RECONCILIATION, HT (Harkness '95) (Basildon Bond x Rosemary Harkness). AB, apricot, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

REGINA, HT (Twomey '97). PB, light sweet fragrance. Porter (1 pl 6 yrs 15" SK): A light, creamy pink; double, rather infrequent blooms. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth, no

disease; needs good winter protection. Once again, performance has been disappointing—short, and with few flowers. No complaints about those I do get.

ROSE RHAPSODY (ROSE SACHET), HT (Zary '99 int '98) (Fragrant Cloud x Ingrid Bergman). LP, (DP), 41-50 petals, intense citrus fragrance. Decker (2 pl 2 yrs AK): A rich red-mauve here. A steady bloomer with small, fragrant clusters.

ROSIE O'DONNELL (NEW ERA) (NINETY-NINER) (WIN-WIN), HT (Winchel '99 int '98). RB, velvety scarlet red with creamy yellow reverse, 30-35 petals, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Double flowers, 10 cm. Exhibition form, with good substance, an upright growth habit and matte green foliage. No diseases, but must be mulched for winter protection. Bright red with yellow in the centre and a yellow reverse. Little fragrance. Could have more bloom.

ROUGE ROYALE (CARUSO) (ROUGE ROYAL), HT (S) (Meilland '01 int '01—Romantica Series) ((MEIhirvin x MEInuzeten) x MEIcapula). RB (DR), raspberry red, 70-80 petals, intense fragrance. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' NY): The best new rose of the year for me. Large, many-petalled rose, with beautiful quartered form. Flower is a rich red (one that blends easily with other colours), fragrance is intense. Bush is compact and productive. No disease.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC, HT (Harkness '97). W (LP), some fragrance. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 4.5' BC): A white/pink blend in my garden. Many-petalled, big blooms, can ball in wet climates. No scent. Exhibition form, OK substance. Tall, upright growth with so-so foliage. A little black spot, hardiness is good. I am not overly impressed—Pristine is a much better rose; this one is blah!!

ST. PATRICK (IRISH LUCK) (LIMELIGHT), HT (Strickland '99 int '95) (Brandy x Gold Medal). YB, greenish yellow, 35-36 petals, AARS '96. Clausen (2 pls 2&3 yrs 3.5' IL): Yellow blend with a greenish tinge. Classic blooms: high centre, exhibition form, very good substance. Good growth habit with balanced foliage; black spots, hardiness OK. Light roses can be temperamental in cold weather so give them a little extra protection. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Yellow, green edges when first opening, 40-50 petals, very full, a little flat, long-lasting, decorative form, strong solid substance. Medium height with medium green foliage. Black spots and mildews. Is hardy with protection. Nice rose but not my favourite, will keep and try again next year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SASKATOON, HT (Twomey '97). AB, bluish smoky rose, 28-32 petals. No reports.

SCENT-SATION (SCENTSATIONAL), HT (Fryer, int '98). OB, gold and peach pink, very fragrant. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 5.5' BC): Bud creamy pink, bloom pink. HT-type bloom, 25+ petals, a little fragrance, long-lasting, good repeat bloom. Exhibition form, good substance. Tall, upright growth habit, OK foliage. No disease, great hardiness. I like it—bought it for the scent but it is hard to detect! A nice garden display, however.

SÉDUCTION, HT (Meilland '99). MP. No reports

SENSATION, HT (Hill? nd, int '99?). OB, (LP). No Reports

SIGHT SAVER (SIGHTSAVER) (THE OREGONIAN), HT (Fryer '97). LP, pink to pearl cream, double, fragrant. No reports.

SIGNATURE (JUANITA), HT (Warriner '98 int (96). (Honor x First Federal Renaissance). DP (PB), 30 petals. Clausen (10 pls 2-5 yrs 4' IL): Large, 30 petal average, exhibition type blooms on a sturdy stem. Very good form, confused centres at times, good substance. Some fungus, very good hardiness. Very nice bushes, prolific bloomers—a little sensitive to some sprays. Bloom colour very attractive.

SPECIAL OCCASION, HT (Fryer '95). OB (AB), 25-30 petals, fragrant, Genoa GM '95. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm BC): Coppery-apricot, very beautiful form—urn-shaped. At first (June) was a little weak, but then in August a healthy bush was laden with blooms. Excellent form and substance, long-lasting. Healthy (no disease), strong growth with an overabundance of foliage. Hardiness is good. One of my great favourites. I just love Special Occasion—beautiful and lots of long-lasting blooms. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Beautiful, high-centred blooms borne singly. Exhibition form, good substance. Strong, bushy growth; disease-free, dark green foliage, hardiness is good. I saw this rose in a garden in Victoria, BC and had to have it. It is exquisite and also healthy. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 4.5' BC): Orange-apricot, HT type, exhibition form, great substance. Very, very scented. Normal growth habit, OK foliage, no disease, good hardiness. I really enjoy this rose—I highly recommend it!! (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SPICE TWICE, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). OB, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): More blooms this year, not rain-resistant, some fragrance—will mildew here.

STAINLESS STEEL, HT (Carruth '91 int '96) (Blue Nile x Silverado). M, silvery grey lavender, 26-40 petals, fragrant. No reports.

STANDING OVATION, HT (Tucker '99 int '98) (Elizabeth Taylor x White Masterpiece). RB, 41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

STARSHINE (TULSA) (SHINING STAR), HT (Perry '96). YB (MY). No reports.

STEPPIN' OUT, HT (Bridges '95). MP, soft medium pink, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' IL): Soft, medium pink, double, 30 petals. A good garden rose with average form and substance, a good growth habit and dark green foliage. Good disease resistance and very hardy. Some fragrance—bush tends to sprawl. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUE HIPKIN (SWEET REVELATION) (LADY JANE GREY), HT (Harkness '97). AB. Cullen (2 pls 2 yrs 2.5' NY): No diseases, good hardiness. An extremely compact little plant. Very productive of highly fragrant flowers. A rich, light apricot-cream-pink colour. The only possible fault of this rose is its short stems.

TEMPIE LEE, HT (Whittington '91 int '98, Elizabeth Taylor Sport). PB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs IL): Some fragrance. Sparse bloomer. Average form and substance, and a spindly growth habit. Dark green foliage. Black spots, hardiness is good. Just an average rose, can be exhibition. Unique bloom colour.

THANDI, HT (int '00). DP, deep pink to light red.. No reports.

TIMELESS, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). DP, rose-red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '97. Cullen (8 pls 1-5 yrs 4' NY): Rose red. Well-shaped blooms make a nice arrangement and bouquets. Very good form, average substance. Average growth habit and very nice foliage. OK disease resistance, hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): No fragrance, but a steady producer of small sprays. Healthy and rain resistant.

TOWER BRIDGE, HT (Harkness '95). MR, 60 petals, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TRAVIATA (XAVIER) (XAVIERE), HT (Meilland '98 int '97) [(Porta Nigra x Paolo) x William Shakespeare]. DR, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 120 cm AB): A rich, dark rose red, 10 cm in diameter, 1-2 per stem, very double. Flowers open very flat, decorative form, excellent substance. Very upright growth, glossy foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. Flowers last forever! Quite literally. I have never seen blooms last so long.

ULTIMATE PINK, HT (Zary, '98 int '99) (Seedling x Fragrant Hour). LP, 26-40 petals, slight sweet fragrance. Decker (2 pls 1 yr tall AK): Medium to light pink blooms, singles and small clusters, up to 40 petals, 5". Tall, upright growth habit; dull, large, medium-green foliage. Slight fragrance, rain-resistant. Colour is stable.

VANCOUVER, HT (Twomey '98). LP, 12-15 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

VANILLA PERFUME, HT (Zary '99) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Seedling). AB, light cream apricot/pink, reverse a light apricot, 26-46 petals, intense sweet spicy vanilla fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): A light creamy apricot-pink, reverse a light apricot. Full petalled, medium sized, HT-shaped blooms with high centres and heavy substance. Upright growth habit with dark-green, semi-glossy foliage. Will mildew. Nice fragrance, but bloom won't open in our cool rains. Will re-evaluate next year.

VETERANS' HONOR (FIVE ROSES ROSE) (LADY IN RED) (CITY OF NEWCASTLE BICENTENNARY), HT (Zary '99 int '95) [Show-stopper x (Seedling x Royalty)]. DR, 26-40 petals, slight raspberry fragrance. Clausen (9 pls 1-4 yrs 4.5' IL): Double with some fragrance. Will last many days in a vase. Well formed blooms, 30-40 petals, great substance. Very prolific. Beautiful foliage. Good disease resistance and hardiness. The Queen of the Red Roses. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WESTMINSTER PINK, HT (Fryer '98). MP, shell pink, some fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 1 yr med-tall BC): Pink, blooms freely, beautifully formed buds, exhibition form, excellent substance. Bushy growth habit, good foliage. No disease so far. A beautiful vigorous rose—so far looks healthy—good colour.

GRANDIFLORAS

BENITA, Gr (Dickson '94 int '95) [(Korresia x Bright Smile) x seedling] . DY, golden yellow, Dublin GM 1992. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CANDELABRA, Gr (Zary '99 int '98) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). OB, coral-orange, 20-25 petals, tea fragrance, AARS '99. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 4.5' IL): If you like a bright orange, this variety will decorate your garden. Not exhibition, average growth habit, nice foliage, needs spraying. Some fragrance, light on petal count. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Still not a big producer, but nice colour! Rain-resistant.

CRIMSON BOUQUET, Gr (Kordes '00, int '99) (Bad Fussing x Ingrid Bergman). DR, 20-25 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm BC): "rich"-looking; big blooms in clusters on long stems, long-lasting. Classic rose form with excellent substance. Strong, tall growth habit; lots of semi-glossy foliage. Healthy, needs winter protection. I sure will get another "Bouquet", but where will I find one? Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 90 cm AB): 1-4 blooms per stem, 10 cm wide, good repeat. Exhibition form and excellent substance. Upright growth, glossy green foliage, and no disease. Must be mulched for winter protection. Very dark, black buds; rich velvety red flowers.

FAME (FAME!), Gr (Zary '98) (Tournament of Roses x Zorina). DP, shocking pink, 26 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Clausen (2 pls 3 yrs 4' IL): Eye-catching. Well-formed blooms, excellent substance, very good growth habit, dark green foliage. No disease, seems to winter well. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): Not as much bloom this year but certainly long-lasting. Tends more to red in our climate.

GLOWING PEACE (PHILIPPE NOIRET), Gr (Meilland '99 int '01) (Sun King x Roxane). YB, yellow and orange blend, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 1.1m AB): Orange buds with a touch of pink, 1-5 blooms per stem, exhibition form. Upright growth habit, matte green foliage. Touch of mildew, must be mulched for winter protection. A combination of yellow, pink, and apricot. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr BC): No blooms—I have a seaside windswept garden. It has a very poor growth habit. This plant struggled along, withered and died so my report is brief. I liked the colour and the fact that it has 'Peace' in its parentage. I will try it again.

HEART O GOLD (HEART OF GOLD) (ROSE OF NARROMINE), Gr (Dykstra '99 int '97) (Broadway x Gold Medal). MY, deep gold, 35-40 petals, fruit and rose fragrance. No reports.

MELODY PARFUMÉE (MÉLODIE PARFUMÉE), Gr (Dorieux '98, int '95) (Dioressence x Stephen's Big Purple). M, lavender plus, lighter reverse, 26-40 petals, intense damask fragrance, Baden-Baden GM & FA '95, Bagatelle GM & FA '95. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Very fragrant, seems healthy, mostly single blooms this year. A nice colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OCTOBERFEST (LANTERN), Gr (McGredy '98 int '96) (Louis Gardner x New Zealand). OB, very double, fruity fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 80 cm AB): Salmon-peach with cream reverse, one per stem, 10 cm, good flush and repeat. Exhibition form with good substance; upright growth habit, dark green foliage. No disease, needs mulching for winter protection. Tea fragrance.

REBA McENTIRE (SPIRIT OF HOPE), Gr (McGredy '98 int '97) [(Howard Morrison x Red Perfection) x Maiden Voyage]. OR, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, NZ Gold Star of the Pacific '94. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 4' IL): Red/rust colour, an attractive garden variety with average form and substance. Has average growth, nice green foliage. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): It was on my discard list. Lots of blooms (clusters). A bright, light orange-red. No fragrance, pretty healthy. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1 m AB): Glowing orange with a touch of red, 9 cm double blooms, very circularly arranged petals, 1-3 blooms per stem. Decorative form, excellent substance. Upright

growth habit, dark green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection.

VIOLA LOUGHEED, Gr (Larry Lougheed '97 CAN) (Pristine x Peter Frankenfeld). PB, deep rose/lighter base and reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. Lazar (1 pl 5 yrs 5.5' ON): A clear pink blend, 5.5-6" blooms; blooms three times. Exhibition form, excellent substance; a tall, branching growth habit with medium-green, semi-glossy foliage. Very resistant to disease and very hardy. It is a delight to have Viola in my garden—a show stopper. My problem is that it is never in fullest bloom at show time.

FLORIBUNDAS

BETTY BOOP (CENTENARY OF FEDERATION), F (Carruth '99 int '97) (Playboy x Picasso). RB, rosy/edged yellow at base, 6-12 petals, fruity fragrance, AARS '99. Decker (2 pls 4 yrs AK): Lots of small colourful clusters. A healthy plant. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 70 cm AB): Single, 7-8 cm wide, sprays of 1-4, decorative form, substance is good. Upright growth, mid-green foliage, no disease, must be mulched for winter protection. In cool weather the white centres turn almost yellow. White with a rose-red band fading to white. Long-lasting blooms.

BLUEBERRY HILL, F (Carruth '99 int '97) (Crystalline x Playgirl). M, medium lilac/golden stamens, 5-11 petals, fragrant. No reports.

BLUSHING BRIDE, F (Harkness '98). LP. No reports.

BOB GREAVES, F (Fryer '98). OB. No reports.

BRIDAL SHOWER, F (Zary '98) (Seedling x Sunflare). LP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): A nice steady producer of medium, light pink clusters. Some mildew.

BRILLIANT PINK ICEBERG, F (Weatherly '99) (sport of Pink Iceberg). PB, deep pink, reverse white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 1.5' IL): The plant proved to be a dud this year. No blooms—no growth—no vigour. Cullen (9 pls 2 yrs 3' NY): In the heat of the summer the colour can be a bit harsh, but in the spring and fall it produces numerous beautifully formed deep pink (shaded orchid) and white flowers—subtle and lovely. A vigorous and healthy bush. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1m AB): Hot fuchsia pink flushed with white on the undersides, 9 cm wide, decorative form, excellent substance. Rangy growth, light green foliage, no disease, must be mulched for winter protection. Similar to its eponym Iceberg; does not fade very well as it turns a dirty white. Long-lasting flowers.

BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE, F (Mander '96 int '98 CAN) (June Laver x Rubies 'n' Pearls). OP, hot glowing pink, yellow stamens,

semi-double - 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 25 cm BC): One miserable bloom! Pinkish, undesirable form, small miserable growth, sparse foliage, no disease. The only good characteristic is "her" name! My friend got "Marie" also—her comment: "not impressed". Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs "knee high" BC): The colour is hard to define: red-orange-pink-glowing. Blooms profusely in clusters, excellent substance. Bushy growth habit, very little black spot. Hardiness—so far so good, but we had a mild winter. It is a beautiful rose—has good qualities. Definitely will get another one. Does not last in a vase. Best in front of a bed as it is not very tall.

CATHEDRAL SPLENDOUR, F (Harkness '96, int '95). OP, (c/s coral and/or salmon in UK), 18 petals, mild fragrance. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Better bloom production. I do like the colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

COTILLION (PERFUME PERFECTION, SERENISSIMA), F (Zary '99 'int '00) (Seedling x Shocking Pink). M, lavender, reverse pale lavender, 41 petals, intense sweet fragrance, Rome GM 1998, Australia GM and FA 2001. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3-4' AK): Lavender with paler reverse, very double, 4" blooms in large clusters. Rosette form, good substance. Upright, spreading growth habit with dark green, glossy foliage. Very fragrant, nice colour, slow to open when raining. Mostly singles in first year. Needs staking.

EASY GOING, F (Harkness '99) (Livin' Easy sport). YB, deep gold apricot, reverse same, 26-30 petals, fruity fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Healthy, colourful, but only one bloom cycle. Rain-resistant. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 70 cm AB): Butter yellow, semi-double, 9 cm, clusters of 1-5, decorative form, good substance. Upright growth habit; light green glossy foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. The first flush is the best. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): You'll love the colour— solid apricot/gold; double blooms, always in bloom. Open form, great substance. Short, spreading growth habit, shiny dark green foliage. No disease, great hardiness. I prefer Livin' Easy, but this is another superb rose. Never a spot on the foliage and always in flower from June-November.

FABULOUS!, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Iceberg x Sexy Rexy). W, 40-50 petals, slight fragrance, Lyon GM 1997. Decker (2 pls 1 yr taller AK): White, with cream centres. Double, large clusters, opens flat. Good substance. Dark-green foliage. Healthy. Lots of bloom. Needs staking, especially with rain. A very nice rose, some fragrance.

FRAGRANT APRICOT, F (Zary '98 int '99) (Impatient x Amber Queen). AB, 26-40 petals, slight musk fragrance. No reports.

FRANCOIS RABELAIS, F (Meilland '98 int '96) [(MEIchanso x MEIfolio) x KORlima]. MR, 41 petals, slight fragrance. Cullen (1 pl 3 yrs 3' NY): This brilliant old-fashioned orange-red rose would be hard to fit in most beds of other old-fashioned or English roses, but in the right situation it's a good rose. I leave it untended—unsprayed, unwatered—and while it gets a bit of black spot, it thrives. Good hardiness.

GEORGE BURNS (GEORGE BURNS CENTENNIAL), F (Carruth '96 int '97) (Calico x Roller Coaster). YB, striped red, cream and pink, 26-40 petals, moderate citrus fragrance. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 70 cm AB): An unusual yellow and red blend, decorative form, excellent substance. Upright growth, glossy deep green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. Excellent flush of flowers with a good repeat. Flowers could last a bit longer. Always excites comments from visitors. It was totally covered in flowers in August.

GOOD MORNING, F (Fryer '95). OB, apricot/yellow. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs AK): Does like to mildew, even with spraying. Fairly large clusters of smallish blooms. Slow to repeat. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, F (Harkness int '96). OP, c/s coral and/or salmon in UK (not an official ARS colour). No reports.

IRISH HOPE, F (Harkness '98). LY. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Bright yellow in cluster, 20 petals, long-lasting. Decorative form, solid substance. Bushy growth, medium green foliage. Some black spot, hardy. A nice little Floribunda—couldn't get it to the show table but it has potential. This rose bush always stops me to make me look at it.

LOVE POTION (PURPLE PUFF), F (Christensen '93 int '95) (Seedling x Dilly Dilly). M, deep clear lavender, 26-40 petals, intense raspberry fragrance. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): It was healthier this year and more blooms. Fragrant. Dyck (1 pl 4 yrs tree rose BC): Even worse than last year, blows very quickly— nice for 1-2 days only. Opens flat, dark green attractive foliage. Hardiness is good. I will finally replace Love Potion with a good rose tree. "She" got worse each year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARMALADE SKIES (TANGERINE DREAM), F (Meilland '99) ((Tamango x Parador) x Patricia). OB, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Flesh to pink colour fading to a soft flesh colour, clusters of 2-8, 7 cm wide, double, decorative form, good substance. Mounding growth habit, glossy green foliage, no disease. Must be mulched for winter protection. A reasonably good repeat, with a good flush. Luminescent colour.

MISS ADA, F (Pawlikowski '98 int '99) (Playgirl sport). LP, single bloom, 4-7 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Strong pink with a darker reverse. Ruffled blooms in 3-5 bloom clusters, excellent repeat. Single form (5 petals), excellent substance. Compact growth habit with dark green, glossy foliage. No disease. Hardy with cover. Is a sport of Playgirl. My plant is own-root, grown from a cutting from the original plant in Florida. Really lovely!!

OCTAVIA HILL, F (Harkness '93 int '95) (Armada x Compassion). MP, 75 petals, moderate damask fragrance. Chambers (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): It doesn't like heat, browns the petals. Fairly quick repeat with flat, Old Rose type blooms—a nice pink in cool weather. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (SHINING HOPE), F (Zary '00). PB (MP), 25 petals, mild sweet fragrance. Decker (2 pls 1 yr 2-3' AK): Silvery pink, 3" blooms, medium clusters, good substance. Glossy dark-green leaves. A nice rose—some fragrance, lots of bloom.

PEACEKEEPER (CORONATION) (THE PEACE KEEPER) (UNITED NATIONS ROSE), F (Harkness '94 int '95) (Dame of Sark x Bright Smile). PB, apricot-salmon, 30 petals, light spicy fragrance. Geneva GM 1995. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): Lots of bloom—one of my favourites. Healthy! It could be quicker to recycle. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PHAB GOLD, F (Fryer '98). DY, rich fluorescent gold, little fragrance. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Medium yellow, double blooms, unscented, so-so substance. Short, erratic growth habit. OK foliage, but sparse. Disease resistance and hardiness are OK. Not a pretty plant—blooms are small, not in trusses, and stems cross one another. I'll give it one more year.

PINK ICEBERG (BLUSHING PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '95 int '97) (sport of Iceberg). PB, medium-pink blend, darkens in cool weather, 15-25 petals. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 1 m BC): Ugly—replaced it, not worth planting.

PRINCESS OF WALES, F (Harkness '97). W. No reports.

RASPBERRY RIPPLE, F (int White Rose Nurseries NR '98). RB (striped). Broks (1 pl 2 yrs 3'): Red with cream ripples and a yellow centre, 2" flowers in clusters, 20+ petals. Decorative form, fair substance. Bushy with small, dull leaves. Some black spot, good hardiness. This rose wintered well and did not mildew as it did the first year. It seems stronger and more disease-resistant with regular spraying.

ROYAL WEDDING, F (Zary '98). AB, pink amber, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SCENTIMENTAL (STREET PARADE), F (Carruth '99 int '97) (Playboy x Peppermint Twist). RB (striped), 25-30 petals, very fragrant, AARS '97. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 80 cm AB): 1-6 blooms per stem, decorative form, fair substance, upright growth, matte green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. A very unusual red and white stripe. Everyone comments on it. George Burns has more flowers though. A fair first flush and a fair repeat.

SIMPLY MARVELOUS!, F (Zary '01 int '02) (Pink Polyanna x Arosedi). M, 30 petals, Old Rose fragrance. Decker (2 pl 1 yr 3-4' BC): Medium mauve, 3-4" blooms, large clusters, high-centred form, good substance. Bushy growth habit with glossy, dark-green foliage. Healthy. Rain-resistant, needs to be staked. Very fragrant, a nice rose.

SORBET BOUQUET, F (Zary '99 int '00) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). PB, rose pink, reverse light yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): I like the colour. Fairly rain-resistant. Small clusters, but seems always to be in bloom.

ST. JOHN, F, Harkness ('94 int '95) (Prima x Grace Abounding). W, 15-25 petals, light fragrance. Decker (2 pl 3 yrs AK): Large clusters of pure white blooms that open flat. Glossy foliage. A must-stake rose in rainy climates. Can mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUMMER SAMBA, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Sexy Rexy x Summer Fashion). OP, AB, apricot orange, 25-30 petals, moderate, sweet damask fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yrs 3' AK): 4-5" blooms, fragrant, small to medium clusters. A pleasing colour.

SUNSET BOULEVARD, F (Harkness '97) (Harold Macmillan x Fellowship). OP, rich rust, ROTY '97, Golden Prize City of Glasgow '98. No reports.

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

DIZZY HEIGHTS, LCL (Fryer '99). MR (LR), bright red, reverse same, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): A very light red; perhaps should be classified as dark pink. Very pretty, long-lasting, 20-25 petals, decorative form, very stable substance. Not tall yet. Red foliage turns a shiny green. Some mildew, hardiness unknown. Very pleased with this new rose. I hope it winters as it is one of my favourites.

FOURTH OF JULY (CRAZY FOR YOU), LC1 (Carruth '99) (Roller Coaster x Altissimo). RB, red/white stripes, 10-13 petals, AARS '99. Decker (AK) Spectacular colour—smaller clusters this year and slow to repeat. Rain-resistant.

MALVERN HILLS, LCL (R) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Seedling). YB (DY), coppery yellow, little fragrance. Broks (1 pl 1

yr 8' ON): Lots of medium yellow, small blooms on long branches in clusters of elongated sprays. Petals do not last, decorative form, good substance. Wide, spreading, long branches, with small, shiny leaves. No disease, hardiness unknown. A strong, disease-resistant rambler that I grew on an obelisk in the centre of a bed. The long 8' branches flowered only on the ends. Chambers (2 pls 1 yr 4-5' ON): First year plant grown in a pot. Small 2" flowers in clusters, pale yellow, quick repeat. Canes are not very supple or "rambler-like".

PENNY LANE, LC1 (Harkness int '98). AB, buff, nice fragrance, ROTY 1998. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 2m Japan): Honey colour deepening to pink. Luscious double blooms of medium size and good form which are usually borne in clusters. It is almost never without flowers right up to snowfall. Strong, stiff, upright growth with attractive shiny foliage. It was completely clean its first season, and this year with almost constant rain making black spot endemic, it was one of the last to catch it and then only a mild case. While other climbers were "tipped", Penny Lane wintered upright with just some mounding, bamboo supports and a straw mat wrapping and emerged without any winter kill. A very pleasing, healthy rose, with a pleasant rose scent that looks well in the garden and as cut flowers.

SHRUBS

ANTIQUE ARTISTRY, S (Clements '00). AB, yellow/buff/apricot. No reports.

APPLEBLOSSOM FLOWER CARPET (MAREVA) (SOMMERMELODIE), S (Gc) (Noack '97). MP, no fragrance. Brisbane (2 pls 5 yrs 3'x6' BC): Lovely pink bud opens into a pale pink bloom, very fragrant. Decorative form, excellent substance; growth is upright, crawling, spreading, with bright foliage. Absolutely no disease and excellent hardiness. I have two 5 yr old plants that cover a 6'x8' bed and flower constantly—hundreds of them. Long stems will grow to 6' but I cut them down near the base in the fall to give the new shorter stems a chance. A stunning display all spring, summer and fall. Always attracts visitors—highly recommended. I have 8 of the original Pink Flower Carpets (now too old to report on) and I was so happy with them that I bought two of the new Coral Flower Carpets in May. They are already large round balls that I will train to stretch out and over a 15'x3' bed next year.

BARBARA AUSTIN, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '97) (Fair Bianca x Seedling). LP, blush pink, 73 petals, moderate fragrance. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1.2m AB): Soft pink fading to white as it ages,

double, 9 cm, blunt round buds. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth with reddish tips, and flat green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. Excellent flush of flowers, very full. Believe this is a once-per-year only bloomer, but had a few late flowers.

BAROQUE, S (Gc) (Harkness '95). M, 15 petals, musk fragrance. Brisbane (2 pls 4 yrs Gc BC): Soft mauve blooms with gold stamens, not large but stems always loaded with buds. Decorative form, good substance, Definitely a Gc, small foliage, quite resistant to disease, good hardiness. I wasn't impressed the 1st year, then it took off. Two plants in a 14'x4' bed will cover it by next year. Easily trained in any direction—I use old coat hangers cut to 6" lengths to anchor it. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BELLA RENAISSANCE (BELLA) (BELLE RENAISSANCE) (CHILD OF ACHIEVEMENT), S (Poulsen '95). MY. Comeau (1 pl 2 yrs 2' NS): Large double blooms in August and September. Good substance, foliage and hardiness. No disease. Stingy with blooms. Cullen (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' NY): No disease and the hardiness is OK. The worst of a mediocre lot of roses (i.e.. the Renaissance Roses). Weak plant, not terribly productive, dull colour. Will discard. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CAMROSE, S (Twomey '96). LP (MP), light pink/darker pink reverse, 28 petals. No reports.

CELINA (SUNSHINE) (YELLOW FLOWER CARPET), S (Gc) (Noack '97). DY. ADR 1999. McLean (2 pls 3 yrs 30 cm BC): Excellent repeat of clusters of full, yellow, single, 5 cm blooms. Groundcover with canes running to 50 cm bearing flowers. Deep-green foliage. No disease, undamaged by two winters. Red Flower Carpet is equally impressive. A standard budded at 1m in September 2001, produced a bush 30 cm x 30 cm with 5 cm repeat blooms throughout the summer of 2002.

CÉLINE DION, S (Williams '00 int Quebec '01, internationally '02) (Fifth Avenue x Tropicana). OB, Brilliant orange-red blending to an amber gold centre. No reports.

CHARITY (CHARITY 97), S (English Rose) (Austin '94 int '97). YB, soft apricot yellow, 90+ petals, strong myrrh fragrance. No reports.

CHARLES DARWIN, S (English Rose) (Austin '01 int '02) (Seedling x Seedling). MY, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 3.5' NY): No disease. I haven't decided what to make of this rose. I like the fact that it is reasonably compact (so far) and productive, but the colour is often a dull yellow with tannish overtones that I find unappealing.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC, S ('96). DP. No reports.

CLAUDIA CARDINALE, S (Guillot-Massad int '97). MY (DY). No reports.

COLETTE (JOHN KEATS), S (Meilland '96 int '95) [(MEIbeluxen x Friesia) x Prairie Princess] MP, 41+ petals, intense fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

COUNTESS CELESTE (CORAL PALACE) (IMAGINATION) (PEACH CASTLE) (VIKING PRINCESS), S (Poulsen '99 'int 97) (Queen Margrethe x Seedling). OP, coral pink, reverse same, 41 petals, moderate fragrance, old fashioned form. Dyck (2 pls 1 yr 50 cm BC): White. Flat, but attractive blooms—like gardenias, very lovely and lots! Beautiful, perfect form, longlasting. Excellent growth habit; dark-green, glossy foliage. No disease, hardiness unknown. A very attractive bush—form round and full and fast to repeat. In the front of the border—beautiful!

CROCUS ROSE, S (ARS HT classification incorrect) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Golden Celebration). W (AB), 41 petals, mild tea fragrance. Broks (2 pls 1 yr 3' ON): Light yellow, small pale flowers, decorative form, fair substance. Compact growth, small shiny leaves. Prone to mildew, hardiness unknown. In their first year these plants have not done well—lots of mildew; flowers do not last; poor as a cut flower.

CROWN PRINCESS MARGARETA, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '00). AB, Bright apricot-orange, 120 petals, intense fruity fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): Double, 7 cm diameter rosettes, clusters, good fragrance. Heavy blooming over bush, good substance. Compact bush with tall flowering canes and mid green foliage, No disease; hardiness unknown. Flower clusters droopy after a rain, but otherwise a splendid floriferous scented display. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 4' SK): Apricot buds, peachy centre and creamy outer petals. Very double, 3" blooms in clusters of up to 6, rather nodding. Continuous bloom from July 17- Sept. 17. Cupped (old fashioned) form with excellent substance; open, upright or arching growth with large, semi-glossy, dark foliage. Mildew in Sept, needs winter protection. A terrific rose—best Austin I've grown so far. Abundant bloom, excellent vigour, tea-scented. Canes are bit weak at the base—wind can break them.

DE MONTARVILLE, S (Dr. Svejda, int. Dr. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada int '97 - Explorer Series) MP, dark red bud opens medium pink, 26 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Freeman (1 pl 6 yrs 3.5' ON): Nothing special, but lots of them. Excellent hardiness. A very reliable bloomer on a medium-sized bush. Graber (1 pl 7 yrs 3-4' ON): Red in bud, then a lovely clear pink; 26 petals, lots of bloom in singles or 3's. Decorative form, good substance, bushy growth habit with grey-green thick leaves. No disease and excellent

hardiness to Zone 3. My own-root plant took a while to get going, but now is lovely and one of the healthiest in my garden.

ENGLAND'S ROSE (LUDLOW CASTLE), S (English Rose) (Austin '95 int '99) W (AB), flowers pale apricot, 118 petals, tea fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr (in a pot), 4' ON): Creamy buff, fades white. Blooms in clusters, good repeat, very full blooms. Typical Austin form, good substance; upright growth, tall; dark green, glossy foliage. Needs spraying, hardiness unknown. Some fragrance. Promising in its first year, planted in the garden this fall. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): A pretty yellow bloom, good substance. Bushy habit; good, dark green foliage. No disease, hardiness unknown. Slow growth as is usual with a newly planted shrub, but seemed strong.

FALSTAFF, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '00). DR, dark crimson turning to purple, 105 petals. Graber (1 pl 1 yr (in a pot) 3' ON): Dark crimson-purple, lots of bloom, very full blooms, good substance. Upright growth, dark green foliage. Needs spraying, hardiness unknown. Great fragrance! I like the colour. Will plant it in the garden this fall and will know more next year. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Dark red, double, attractive, good substance, sparse bloom as is usual with a first year plant. Shiny, dark green foliage; no disease, hardiness is unknown. Grew well for a 1st year shrub in a hot, dry year.

FIRST LIGHT, S (Devor '98) (Bonica x Ballerina). LP, clear pink, Burgundy stamens, single 5-7 petals, spicy fragrance, AARS '98. No reports.

FLORENCE DELATTRE, S (Guillot-Massad int '97) M, grey-mauve. No reports.

GEOFF HAMILTON, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '97) (Heritage x seedling). MP, 108 petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (2 pls 2 yrs 90 cm BC): Mid-pink, 8 cm diameter, double, scented clusters, good repeat blooms. Blooms are well displayed over the bush, good substance. Compact bush, mid-green foliage, no disease, undamaged through last winter. Good performer with a distinctive, scented display. A standard budded at 1 metre in Oct. 2001 produced a 25 cm x 25 cm bush in summer of 2002 with good repeat, and clusters of 8 cm, scented blooms. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1.1m AB): Single flowers, very full, 9 cm diameter, rose colour, fair bit of fragrance. Decorative form, upright growth habit, mid-green substance. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection.

HOPE FOR HUMANITY, S (Collicutt & Davidson, Agriculture Canada int '95—Parkland Series—named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society). DR, Blood red, very dark red, 15-25 petals, slightly fragrant, hardy in Zone 3a.

Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Very deep red in medium to large clusters on 3' canes. A nice rose. Freeman (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): Dark red almost wine. First blooms (on last year's wood) are lighter red than the later blooms on new wood—later blooms are nicer. Informal form, weak canes, black spots, excellent hardiness. The bush is not great, but the colour is outstanding so I'm keeping it. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): A very dark velvet red, decorative form with good substance, holds colour and lasts well. Upright growth with medium-green foliage. A little disease late in summer, hardy. Getting established in its second summer. Great colour! Porter (1 pl 3 yrs 18" SK): Very deep red, double, in small clusters, longlasting, blooms infrequent so far. Decorative form, excellent substance. Upright to open growth habit. No disease, good hardiness. Disappointed with vigour, but it is slowly improving. From what I have seen elsewhere it is worth growing. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JAMES GALWAY, S (English Rose) (Austin '01 int 00) (Heritage x Seedling). LP (MP), very double, fragrant. Chambers (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): A first year plant grown in a pot. Medium pink, large blooms, few blooms, quick repeat, old fashioned form. Healthy. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Medium pink with lighter edges. Large, full, old fashioned bloom, not many in the first year. Good substance. Tall growth habit with dark-green foliage. Healthy so far, hardiness is unknown. Looks good, will know more next year. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' ON): Pretty pink bloom; sparse in first year. Fluffy, decorative form; good substance. Dark-green foliage. No disease. Doing relatively well for its first year, which was hot and dry.

JANET A. WOOD, S (Jalbert '96 CAN). RB, 5 petals. No reports.

JOAN FONTAINE, S (Clements '96). W, soft flesh pink opening creamy white, touch of amber in centre, very fragrant. No reports.

JUDE THE OBSCURE, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '95) (Abraham Darby x Windrush). MY, deep buff-apricot, 55-70 petals, intense fragrance. Comeau (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' NS): Apricot, beautiful large fragrant blooms in August and September. Not vigorous, good foliage, no disease. Canes are too weak to hold up the blooms. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 60 cm AB): Apricot -yellow flowers, very double, nodding, decorative form. Small rounded growth habit, mid-green glossy foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. Excellent, fragrant—could bloom more. Semsch (1pl 1 yr med-tall BC): Medium yellow, cup form, full, double, good substance. Good growth habit. Hardiness unknown. It has the "Austin habit"—it hangs over. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

KALEIDOSCOPE, S (Walden '99) (Pink Pollyanna x Rainbow's

End). M, mauve-tan, 25-30 petals, light fragrance, AARS 1999. Clausen (2 pls 5 yrs 2.5' IL): Unique bloom colour, some fragrance, light on petals. Good growth habit, very disease free, good hardiness. Trim (2 pls 2 yrs 2' AB): Semi-double, flat flower. Very unusual colour. Blooms in sprays. Garden form, good substance, vigorous growth with glossy medium-green foliage. Mild black spot; hardiness is good. This rose's best feature is the most unusual colour—it starts out bronze and fades to mauve. I have one grafted and one own-root and the latter was more vigorous and had less black spot.

KATERYNA, S (Clements '96). MP. No reports.

KNOCK OUT (PURPLE MEIDILAND), S (Radler '99 int '00). RB, 5-11 petals, slight tea fragrance, AARS 2000. Clausen (3 pls 2 yrs 3.5' IL): Single blooms—always in flower during the growing season. A very good growth habit, nice foliage, great hardiness. I am sold on this wonderful, disease-free shrub. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 80 cm AB): Single flowers, 5-8 per stem, 9 cm diameter, good flush and repeat. Decorative form with good substance. Semi-upright growth habit, matte green foliage. No disease. Rose-red fading over time to mauve-pink. Semsch (1 pl 1 yr low BC): Single, excellent substance. Bushy growth, excellent foliage, no disease, hardiness is good so far. Excellent ground cover, looks very healthy—I like it.

LAMBERT CLOSSE, S (Dr. Svejda, int. Dr. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '94 int '95 - Explorer Rose). MP, 53 petals, slight fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AK): Lots of bloom on a 2' plant. Healthy and hardy!! I like it! Graber (1 pl 6 yrs 5' ON): Coral pink when it first opens, then pink. Very full-petalled, heavy blooms nod. Close to HT form, good substance. Upright, tall growth with dark green foliage. Hardy. Grew even taller this year, growing like a small climber up our garden hut. Lovely! Ouellette (2 pls 7 yrs 2.5' QC): Soft peachy pink, 50 petals, singles and clusters, some fragrance. HT buds, quite good substance. Upright, bushy growth with medium green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is excellent. A nice change from those big tall Explorer shrubs—however this one does not have enough vigour for a continuous, bountiful bloom cycle. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 1' SK): Light pink with a darker centre, double, 2-3" blooms, periodic. Decorative form, good substance. Low, bushy growth; light green foliage. No disease, protected the first winter. My small plant is slow to get established; I didn't pay much attention to the blooms. No detectable fragrance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARIE-VICTORIN, S (K) (Agriculture Canada '99 int '98 - Explorer Rose) (Arthur Bell x [R. kordesii x Max Graf)]. PB (AB), deep peach bud to pale peach to pink, 38 petals, hardy in Zone 3.

Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Rangy grower—not a lot of blooms. Freeman (1 pl 3 yrs 9-10' ON): Beautiful apricot bud with a hint of yellow at the base. Opens quickly to a rather nondescript pink bloom, but it keeps pumping out flowers all season. This is a climber! No disease and I don't spray; excellent hardiness. I have this planted in the wrong place at the front of the bed, but it is so healthy and floriferous that I can't bear to move it. Give it a year or two to get going and give it room. Webster (2 pls 2 yrs 6.5' ON): Peach coloured bud opening to a very attractive pink, large flat sprays at the end of stems, average substance. Tall vase shaped bush with mid-green foliage, very hardy in Toronto. Slow to develop; purchased from a nursery known for own-root, hardy bushes. Leaves do not look healthy, but no black spot or mildew.

MARINETTE, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '95) (Lucetta x Red Coat). MP (PB), pleasing fragrance. Trim (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): Semi-double, a most beautiful bud shape opening to a large frilly flower. Garden form, good substance, vigorous, medium matte green foliage. No disease. This rose has potential although it requires more time to grow in the garden. It was an ownroot plant and did very well. The colour is a very clear pink deepening very slightly on the edges and fading towards the centre. I really like the large frilly flower. It doesn't have a weak neck, but the flower is not as full as most Austin varieties. It has no fragrance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARTINE GUILLOT, S (Guillot-Massad int '96). W, cream-apricot. No reports.

MARY MAGDALENE, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '98) (seedling x seedling). PB (AB), 41 petals, intense myrrh fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm AB): Very double, 9 cm wide blooms, clusters of 1-8. Blooms do not show stamens, blunt buds, decorative form, fair substance. Upright growth with glossy mid-green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection, Pink marked buds open to a soft peach-pink then fade to white. Some fragrance.

MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '96). LP (PB), soft pink/lighter pink reverse, 40 petals, old rose fragrance. No reports.

MISS ALICE, S (English Rose) (Austin '01 int '00) (Mary Rose x Seedling). LP, peach to pale pink, 41 petals, old rose fragrance. Broks (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' ON): Small, whitish, pale pink blooms. Decorative form, fair substance. Upright, compact growth with light-green, small foliage. Very prone to black spot. This rose struggled in its first year. It has been sickly and has lost most of its leaves even with spraying. It may not last the winter. Chambers (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): A luscious, light pink. Decorative form, great

substance. No disease. First year plant grown in a pot. I love the colour!

MORDEN SNOW BEAUTY (MORDEN SNOWBEAUTY), S (Davidson & Collicutt, Agriculture Canada int '98 - Parkland Series). W, single, 5-9 petals, light fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs AK): Very large almost single blooms in small clusters. Healthy foliage, but canes tend to sprawl. Freeman (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Single, in clusters, good substance. Excellent hardiness. Planted in quite a shady dry spot and it still performed well its first summer. I'm looking forward to it taking off this year. Ouellette (2 pls 4 yrs 3' QC): Semi-double, slightly wavy petals, blooms in clusters of 5 or 6. Only a faint fragrance—its one shortcoming. Opens flat, fairly good substance. Upright, bushy growth with medium green foliage. No disease, hardiness is excellent. Continuous bloom on a healthy plant. Attracts attention of visitors. I will increase the number of bushes because it is truly a carefree plant.

MORDEN SUNRISE, S (Davidson, Agriculture Canada '99 int "00 - Parkland Series). YB, apricot buds, yellow blend, semi-double. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 8" ON): Lovely golden-yellow washed with orange, single blooms, good substance. Black spots, hardiness is very good. My bush was so weak and small I kept stepping on it and finally killed it. I love the flower and the colour so I've ordered another one. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 2' QC): Yellow/peach blend, single, slightly wavy petals, long-lasting. Open form, good substance. A short, compact bush with dark green, glossy foliage. No disease. Continuous blooms, excellent colour, lovely stamens and no disease. I love this colour and the performance even as a first year plant. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 5" SK): Orange buds opening to yellow flowers, single, sparse, small and rather fleeting. Open form, good substance. Compact, slow growth habit. No disease, fair hardiness. My small plant so far acts like a mini, with little vigour and rarely blooming. It may have needed more water than I provided.

NICOLAS, S (Agriculture Canada int '96 - Explorer Series). MR, 18-20 petals, hardy in Zone 3. No reports.

NOBLE ANTONY, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '95) . MR, deep magenta-crimson, 50+ petals, rich fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAT AUSTIN, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '95). OR (OB), bright copper inside, copper-yellow outside, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Brisbane (1 pl 5 yrs 4' BC): OB, bright copper inside , pale copper-yellow outside, incredible effect. Large deeply-cupped, almost 50 petals, mostly single blooms. Decorative form, excellent

substance. Grows 4' wide by 5' tall; dark glossy foliage. Very resistant to disease, very good hardiness. A spectacular bloom, if you look at the outside of the rose first, then the bright copper heart, it is real surprise. Visitors love it. One of the smaller Austins—easy to limit its height. Try it! Chambers (1 pl 5 yrs 3' ON): A very unusual colour—copper doesn't really describe it. Cupped, decorative form, good substance, singles, slow to repeat. Not very vigorous, but disease-resistant and hardy with no winter protection in Zone 6a. The colour always elicits comments. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAUL BOCUSE, S (Guillot-Massad int '97). AB, fragrant. No reports.

PEGASUS, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '95) (Graham Thomas x Pascali). LY, apricot yellow fading to cream at edges, intense tea rose fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PILLOW FIGHT, S (Carruth '99, int '00) (Pink Pollyanna x Gourmet Popcorn). W, 17-25 petals, intense honey and rose fragrance. Porter (1 pl 3 yrs 2' SK): Creamy white, semi-double blooms in large sprays, repeats well in the fall. Decorative form, good substance. Compact, bushy growth habit with dark green, glossy foliage. Trace of black spot, needs winter protection. It died to the ground or lower in spite of hilling well with soil; very slow to recover, but made a good show in September. I like its ability to produce huge sprays and notable fragrance.

RED FLOWER CARPET (ALCANTARA) (RED HEIDETRAUM) (RED VELVET) (VELVET FLOWER CARPET) (VESUVIA), S (Gc) (Noack '01 int '00). MR. No reports.

REGINA LOUISE, S (Clements '99). LP, apricot-white/deep pink stamens, myrrh fragrance, semi-double. No reports.

ROCKIN' ROBIN, S (Carruth '99 int '97) (Bonica x Roller Coaster). RB (striped), 40 petals, light apple fragrance. No reports.

ROYAL AMBER, S (Clements '00). AB, amber and yellow. No reports.

ROYAL EDWARD, S (Dr. Ian Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada, '94 int '95 - Explorer Series). MP, deep pink bud/medium pink blossom, fades to pale pink, 18 petals, sweet fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): One plant died but the other was great. Lots of bloom and short!! Porter (1 pl 7 yrs 8" SK): Medium pink fading lighter, small, semi-double, in small clusters, wavy petals. Open form, good substance. Weak, compact growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease. Fairly hardy, dies back. An unnoticed rose much of the year—possibly the location is at fault

(tree root competition and morning shade). (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SCEPTER'D ISLE, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '96). LP, soft pink, shading to pretty pink on outer petals, very fragrant. No reports.

SNOWBELT (CASSIE), S (Pol) (Jerabek '97) (seedling x seedling). W, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SOMMERABEND (RED IMMENSEE) (SUMMER EVENING) (SUMMER'S EVENING), S (Gc) (Kordes '95). MR, fragrant, ADR 1996. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SONIA RYKIEL, S (Guillot-Massad int '95). OP, fragrant. coral pink. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SOPHY'S ROSE, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '97) (Prospero x seedling). RB, red-purple, 82 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SOURIRE ROSE, S (HMsk) (Lens '00 int '96). LP. No reports.

STARRY NIGHT, S (Gc) (Orard '02) (Anisley Dickson x R. wichurana). W, single, 5 petals, mild fragrance. AARS 2002. Semsch (2 pl 1 yr low BC): Single, in profusion, excellent substance. Bushy growth habit, excellent foliage, no disease. Looks like an excellent groundcover—fills in empty spaces. Also did well in a container. A lovely little thing.

TEASING GEORGIA, S (English Rose) (Austin '98) (Charles Austin x seedling). YB, 110 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '98) (The Squire x seedling). DR, dark crimson red, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1m AB): Dark red, very double sprays of 1-3, decorative form. Sprawling growth habit, mid-green foliage. No disease, must be mulched for winter protection. A very leggy plant with very rich glowing red blooms. It could be more fragrant when compared to other Austins.

THE GIFT, S (Pol) (Demits '81, int '00) W, - Special Report by Prof. Patrick Cullen (3 pls 5 yrs NY). This rose was hybridized twenty years ago, but it has only recently become available from a major nursery. It deserves attention, however belatedly. No reports.

TUMBLING WATERS, S (Gc) (Poulsen '98). W (LP). No reports.

VELVET COVER (RED FAIRY), S (Gc) (Poulsen int '95). DR. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WILLIAM BOOTH, S (K) (Agriculture Canada, int '99 - Explorer Series). MR, deep red bud changes to medium red, fades to light red, 5 petals, hardy in Zone 3. No reports.

WILLIAM MORRIS, S (English Rose) (Austin '99 int '98) (Abraham Darby x seedling). AB, apricot blend, reverse light pink,

120 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 2000, S (English Rose) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x The Dark Lady). MR (DR), purplish red, 41 petals, strong old rose fragrance. Cullen (6 pl 1 yr 2' NY): no disease. Compact shrub with very pretty foliage. An extraordinary producer of flowers that so far are superior to those of the earlier rose of this name. The colour is a rich dark red that lasts well. Fragrance is good but not intense.

MINIATURES

ABSOLUTELY, Min (Saville '98). YB, pale to medium yellow/ dusting of apricot pink/reverse lighter, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): One of the best bloom producers of my minis. Some mildew. An attractive colour.

ACE OF DIAMONDS, Min (Bridges '98). MR, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

AMBER SUNSET, Min (Mander int '96' CAN). OB, orange/ orange and dark-yellow reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 3 yrs 16" BC): Double bloom, 26-40 petals, in clusters, a constant heavy bloomer from spring to fall. Exhibition form, very good substance. Vigorous, bushy growth with dark, glossy foliage. Disease-resistant and has very good hardiness. An attractive colour combination, colour holds without fading. No fragrance. For me it is a keeper. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr IL): Orange/dark yellow, double, ample petals. Good form, very good substance. Prolific growth, good foliage. No disease, winter hardy. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 20" ON): Orange flushed with red and a yellow reverse. Lots of blooms in clusters, HT form, very good substance. Upright growth habit, with dark green foliage, Some black spot, hardy with only leaves as cover. Will cut it down to 6" in the spring. Last summer most of my minis grew very tall. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 18' ON): Red and yellow in my garden; nice in bud. Exhibition form, good substance. Low, bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. Black spots, hardy. The colour is not my favourite, but a nice little rose. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 1' ON): Very attractive star-shaped blooms, a bright colour. Decorative form, good substance. Compact bush with dark green foliage. Black spots, hardiness is good. A good grower—survived a hot dry summer reasonably well.

AMY GRANT, Min (MinFl) (Tucker '98 int '99). LP, light pink/ white. Decker (2 pl 4 yrs AK): Very large blooms for a mini. A nice white with pink, HT type blooms. Has a continuous succession of blooms. Nice rose.

ANGELICA RENAE, Min (Wells '96). PB, Orange/pink blend, 26-40 petals, very slight fragrance, AoE '96. No reports.

ANTIQUE GOLD, Min (Laver '95 int '96 CAN). YB, deep chrome yellow tipped red, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (5 pls 6 yrs 14" ON): A strong bright yellow with red edges in sun, 20+ petals, velvet petals, holds colour well. Always in bloom in clusters. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright growth, dark glossy green foliage. Touch of black spot, hardy. One of the best yellow minis.

APOLLO, Min (Burnaby Lake Greenhouses, Surrey, BC, unregistered, '98). DP, many petals. No reports.

AUNTIE LOUISE, Min (Jalbert '00 CAN). OB, amber yellow with orange shades. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 6" ON): HT form, one to a stem, good substance. Black spots, but I don't spray. Very nice mini—reliable.

AUTUMN SPLENDOR, Min (MinFl) (M. Williams '99). YB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '99. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Not as prolific as most minis. Nice autumn colours, but a sprawling plant with sparse foliage. Will mildew.

BAMBINO, Min (Micro-mini) (Saville '97 int '98). OR, red-orange, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Bright orange, luminescent, good repeat, decorative form, good substance. A spreading vigorous growth habit and small dark green foliage. Some black spot; hardy with cover. Looks great in a half barrel with other micro-minis. Decker (2 pls 6 yrs AK): Good substance. Blooms last a long time. Slower to repeat than some. My favourite yellow.

BEHOLD, Min (Saville '96 int '97). MY, bright yellow/lighter reverse, 15-25 petals, no fragrance.

BRITTANY'S GLOWING STAR (AMBER STAR in U.S.) (Mander & Pazdzierski '99 'int '00 CAN). OB, amber orange/ reverse golden yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, sport of Glowing Amber. Brisbane (1 pl 3 yrs 20" BC): 1.5" double blooms , reflexed petals—star-shaped, singles and small sprays, long-lasting, slight fragrance. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright, bushy growth habit with dark, glossy foliage. Disease free, very good hardiness. A much gentler colour combination than Glowing Amber. George Mander gave me a small plant at a USA rose show—I planted it and it never stopped. Now one of my favourites. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 18" ON): A pretty soft blend of orange and yellow. Exhibition form, good substance. Tall. Medium-green foliage. Some mildew, hardiness is good. Did well in a bad year.

BUBBLES, Min (Gc) (Fryer '98) MP. No reports.

CACHET, Min (MinFl) (Tucker '97). W, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (2 pl 4 yrs 18" IL): Mini Flora type bloom, HT form, 30-35 petals, very good substance. Good growth habit with

balanced foliage. Average disease resistance; hardiness is good. A great white. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Healthy large blooms, tends to sprawl.

CAROLINA LADY, Min (Williams '00). MR. Clausen (4 pls 2 yrs IL): For some unknown reason, I lost all four of my Carolina Lady's this spring. Performed well last season.

CL. RAINBOW'S END, Min (O'Brien '98). (sport of Rainbow's End) YB, bright yellow edged scarlet, reverse lighter, 25-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 6' IL): Yellow-red combination, a classy bloom with good form and substance. Prolific growth habit with nice foliage. Some black spot, seems to be hardy. Just like its mother, a very good miniature.

CONSTELLATION, Min (Saville int '00). W. No reports.

CORAL 'N' GOLD, Min (Mander '95 CAN). OP, coral/salmon/pink blend, 36-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CORAL REEF, MIN (MINI-MOSS) (Jalbert '00 NR CAN). MP. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): A pretty pink, decorative form, good substance. Compact, bright green foliage. Black spots. Really mostly stems. Did well in spite of hot dry summer.

DAINTY BOUQUET, Min (Laver '94 int '96 CAN). MP, clear pink, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (2 pls 3 yrs 13-15" ON): MP, 25-30 petals, many to a stem—nice show, a pretty colour. Decorative form, solid substance. Bushy growth habit with medium-green foliage. Black spots, is hardy. A nice little garden rose; lost all its leaves to black spot. Stanton (2 pls 2 yrs 10-12" ON): Pretty pink bloom, decorative form, good substance. Small compact bush with medium-green foliage. Mildews, good hardiness. Grew reasonably well.

DANIELLE, MIN (Brown '97 CAN) (Holstein '87 x Seedling). MP, 26-46 petals, very fragrant.

Porter (1 pl 1 yr 8" SK): Warm pink, long tapered buds, double, borne singly. "Perfect" exhibition form, excellent substance. Low bushy growth habit with large shiny leaflets. No disease. New plant was slow to bloom and not a heavy bloomer, but flowers were exceptionally attractive. Sets hips if allowed. Foliage is very attractive and complimentary to the blooms.

DAZZLER, Min (Kelly '97 int '98). YB, White/red edge/yellow base, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Multi-coloured, a striking combination. Deeper colour because of our cool weather. Fair repeat blooms.

DIANA FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '96 CAN). LP, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 13" ON): Pink with white reverse. Pretty, mostly in clusters; if single will have a short stem. Exhibition form,

solid substance. Short bushy growth, medium-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. I like the colour, a pretty pink with white reverse. Lost all its leaves to black spot, came back and lost them again and is still alive. Will keep. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 12" ON): Great colour, prolific, exhibition form, good substance. Grows tall and slender with shiny green foliage. Some black spot, good hardiness. The two plants are quite different—one is prolific and vigorous; the other is small, sparse and will likely be replaced.

DREAM LOVER, Min (Rennie '95 CAN): LP, 26-40 petals, raspberry fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 25" ON): Light pink, pale, lovely blooms, singles and sprays, very double, 35-40 petals; some balling in humid weather. Exhibition form, very good substance. Bushy growth, dark green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. I like this one. It gets black spot but not as badly as most. I haven't seen it for sale recently or would buy more. Stanton (2 pls 4 yrs 12-15" ON): Pretty bloom that is more white than pink. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright, slender growth habit, dark green foliage. Some mildew, good hardiness. Strong grower, though not very prolific. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

EVERGLO, Min (Laver '98 CAN). OR. No reports.

FALL FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, striped, orange-red/splashes of yellow, 32 petals. Stanton (1 pl 6 yrs 15" ON): Red/yellow stripe—stunning. Decorative form, good substance, Compact growth habit with small, dark, green foliage. No disease, good hardiness. Strong grower, prolific. While it is striking, the colour is not always to my taste.

FANCY POTLUCK, Min (Laver '98 CAN). DR, 35-40 petals. Somerville (2 pls 3 yrs 1' ON): Dark red, 1" diameter blooms, decorative form, good substance. Low bushy growth habit with small, dark green foliage. A lot of black spot, hardy with protection. A good little garden rose, but stripped of leaves by black spot—one plant had very few flowers. Stanton (1 pl 5 yrs 1' ON): A good red—continuous if not prolific, decorative form, good substance. Compact bush with small, dark green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good. A good red mini if not an outstanding one.

FLOWER POWER, Min (MinFl) (Fryer '98). OB. Porter (1 pl 1 yr SK): Winter-killed—lost this plant after a relatively snowless winter. This was a grafted plant and I did not give it sufficient protection.

FORTUNE COOKIE, Min (Saville '95 int '96). AB, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Pale apricot blend, 20 petals, exhibition form, good substance. Low, bushy growth habit, with medium-green foliage. Black spots and mildews, hardiness unknown. Will wait to see if survives first year as I bought it late in

the season. Looks like it may have promise.

GIZMO (GISMO), MIN (Carruth '98 int '00) (Carrot Top x Little Artist). OB, scarlet orange with a white eye, 4-11 petals, slight apple fragrance. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs AK): An interesting bright orange-red single with white eyes. It was much better in second year. Trim (1 pl 2 yrs 18" AB): Single, garden form, good substance. Very bushy dense growth with dark-green, shiny foliage. Mild black spot, good hardiness. This rose seems to do much better as a pot rose than in the garden. Blooms constantly in a pot, less in the garden.

GLORY BE, Min (Saville '94 int '95). DY, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GLOWING AMBER, Min (Mander '96 CAN). RB, scarlet red/ deep yellow reverse/yellow centre, 35 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (10 pls 4 yrs 2.5' IL): Some fragrance, excellent exhibition form, very good substance. Tall, with balanced foliage; winter hardy. A very prolific rose and one always in bloom. Brisbane (1 pl 4 yrs 18" BC): Large double bloom, 35 pointed petals, mostly singles, slight fragrance. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Vigorous, bushy growth; dark glossy foliage. Disease-resistant, excellent hardiness. Handsome rose, striking colour combination. Form holds well, but colours darken as blooms age. I prefer gentler colour combinations, so I enjoy the blooms for a few days and then deadhead them. It just keeps blooming. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): Lots of high-centred blooms, a deep red and gold combination. Does mildew. Graber (4 pls 5 yrs 18" ON): Velvet red with a deep yellow reverse. Red is often streaked with yellow. Exhibition form, great substance. Upright, tall growth habit; dark-green large foliage. Must be sprayed, hardy. Many long-stemmed single roses—perfect for exhibiting, sturdy canes. Stanton (1 pl 5 yrs ,15" ON): Bright red/yellow, star shaped, exhibition form, good substance. Spreading habit, medium-green foliage. No disease, hardy.

GOLDEN BERYL, Min (Mander '95 CAN). YB, deep yellow/ brushed orange inside petals, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 4 yrs 20" BC): A delightful yellow bloom with attractive orange brush marks on the inside of the 15-25 reflexed petals. Excellent high-centred form, excellent substance. Tall and bushy growth habit, with glossy mid-green foliage. Disease-free, excellent hardiness. A constant bloomer—I always enjoy its pretty face. Give it lots of space—for me it's a patio-type rose (or whatever they decide to call them this year or next). Highly recommended. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 9" SK): Double, borne singly, slow to repeat, long-lasting. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright, weak growth habit, black spots, fair hardiness with

protection. Location may be partly to blame, but it is not very vigorous here. Rose midge loves it—few flowers or deformed ones. The colour and form are very good. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 13" ON): A nice dark yellow with a touch of orange, 20-25 petals. Exhibition form, solid substance. Compact growth habit, medium-green foliage. Black spots, some mildew. Needs winter protection. I bought another one of these. I don't spray and this one lost some leaves but came right back. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 1' ON): A lovely bright colour, exhibition form, good substance. Compact growth, dark green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good. I love the striking colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRADUATION DAY, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert int '99 CAN). AB. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): A pretty soft apricot, prolific, exhibition form, good substance. Tall growth habit, bright green foliage. Some black spot. Lovely scent. Does well in a pot.

HEAVEN SCENT PINK, Min (patio) (Jalbert '96 int '97 CAN). LP, soft pink, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Brisbane (1 pl 4 yrs 14" BC): Large bloom, 26-40 petals, mostly singles, constant bloomer and very longlasting. Full, high-centred form, excellent substance. Small and compact growth, glossy mid-green foliage. Very disease-resistant; hardiness is very good. One of my favourites—a neat little pet, and such a reliable bloomer, plus lovely fragrance!! In a bed of four of Brad Jalbert's miniature and patio roses. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 10" SK): Double, sparse, infrequent. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright, weak growth. Frequent black spot, fair hardiness with protection. Location might be partly to blame, but aside from fragrance it is a very poor performer. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 15" ON): Some fragrance, a pretty colour, decorative form, good substance. Upright growth habit with dark-green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good. Very attractive and appealing.

HEIDI PARADE, Min (Poulsen '00). MP, coral pink/cream to green petal bases. Porter (1 pl 1 yr SK): Winter-killed. Lost after a winter of minimal snow cover. A small soil mound over it was not adequate.

HIGH FLIGHT, MIN (patio, F?) (Harkness, int White Rose Nurseries, NR, int '01). W, tinged with green. No reports.

INCOGNITO, Min (Bridges '95). M, dusky mauve, yellow base, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs AK): Still a small plant, but bloomed more. Less mildew this year. Graber (3 pls 5 yrs 20" ON): Dusky mauve, pale yellow reverse, 2", flushes red in the sun—like HT Paradise. Comes in singles and sprays with long stems. Perfect HT form, excellent substance. Upright, strong growth habit with dark-green glossy foliage. Little disease, hardy. One of the top minis in my garden—always in bloom. (Last year for

reporting this rose.)

INNOCENCE, Min (Saville '97). W, pure ivory white, 26-41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

IVORY FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN): W, near ivory, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 9" ON): Ivory, very fragrant, 28-30 petals, clusters and singles. Exhibition form, good substance. Very low, bushy plant; small dark-green foliage. Black spots, not hardy—lost two. I really like this white for its fragrance, but it is not hardy. Stanton (ON): Pretty, but not much of it. Exhibition form, good substance, Compact plant, small dark-green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good. When it blooms it's handsome—I wish it would bloom more.

JERRY-O, Min (Saville '98). MR, light red, 25 petals, intense fragrance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs AK): Worth growing for the fragrance. Deep pink, yellow centres, opens flat.

JESYLN, Min (Bridges '00 int '01). LY. Clausen (5 pls 2 yrs IL): Light yellow, blooms are high-centred and clear. Great form and substance. Average growth habit, dark-green foliage. Mildews in the fall. A nice yellow for anyone's garden.

JILLY JEWEL, Min (Benardella '96). LP (PB). Decker (1 pl 2 yrs AK): Lots of very nice high-centred blooms of icy pink. Very floriferous. Healthy, deep green foliage. Better the second year.

JINGLE BELLS (STRAWBERRY KISSES), Min (patio) (Zary '98 int '95). DR, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '95. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs very short ILL): If you like red, a very colourful bloom. A slight scent. Bad growth habit. Just a so-so rose. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LAVENDER SPOON, Min (Spooner '95). M, single - 5 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LEMON GEMS, Min (Walden '99). MY, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '00. Decker (AK): Slow to recycle and not a lot of bloom. Opens quickly and fades quickly.

LITTLE PINKIE, Micro Min (Moore '00), MP, very double. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs SK): Winter killed. Weak plant lost it although it was mounded over with soil; snow-cover was minimal.

LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER, Min (Tucker '98). MY, medium yellow/reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. No reports.

LOVE KNOT, Min (Clmin) (Warner '99 int '00) (Laura Ford x Ingrid Bergman). MR, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (3 pls 1-2 yrs 6' ON): Deep red. The most beautiful red mini—just like velvet. Blooms last and last, 20-25 petals. Exhibition form, very good substance. Tall growth habit. Foliage is red at first then dark green. No disease (organic). Hardy with protection. I just love this

climber though so far not enough blooms, but when they come they are wonderful.

MARGARET LAVER, Min (Laver '01 CAN). W. Graber (3 pls 2 yrs 1' ON): My plants are light yellow to cream, singles and in clusters—always in bloom. Exhibition form, good substance, spreading growth habit with dark-green foliage. Need spraying; hardy with cover. Three plants in a hanging basket have made a wonderful display all summer—one of Laver's best! Somerville (2 pls 1 yr 1 ' ON): A lovely pale yellow, 35 petals, light fragrance, exhibition form, good substance. Low bushy plant with medium-green foliage. Black spot, needs winter protection. My favourite yellow mini, but like Ivory Festival I am afraid it will not winter this year. Badly attacked by black spot and was slow to recover. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): A cream-white, good size, some scent., exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth habit, dark-green foliage. No disease, hardiness is good. Pretty rose, wish it bloomed more.

MARILYN WELLAN, Min (Moe '99 int '01) (Sheri Anne x Wistful). LP, apricot/ reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (2 pl 2 yrs 20" IL): High quality well-formed blooms with around 25 petals, very good form. Vigorous growth habit, hardy. One of my favourite miniatures.

MAVERICK, Min (Laver '95 CAN). RB (striped), medium red/ striped light pink, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (2 pls 5 yrs 16" ON): Red striped with pink and white. Every bloom is a different combination of colours, mostly clusters, profuse. Decorative form, good substance. Tall upright growth habit; dark green, glossy foliage. Needs spraying, hardy. An outstanding garden rose. Stanton (1 pl 7 yrs 14" ON): Lots of bloom, decorative form, good substance. Tall upright growth with dark-green foliage. An earlier striped variety and one of the best. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MICHEL CHOLET, MIN (Jacobs '00) (Prima Donna x San Jose Sunshine). AB, dark rich apricot, slight fragrance, AoE 2001. Decker (1 pl 1 yr AK): Slow starter, but attractive blooms and colour.

MISS FLIPPINS, Min (Tucker '97). MR, medium red/deep pink reverse, 25-35 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (30 pls 1-4 yrs 18-24" IL): Double bloom, tends to bloom one to a stem. Vigorous growth, beautiful foliage. Very good hardiness. To have 30 of this variety tells its own story. Decker (AK): One of the best reds—long-lasting blooms of HT shape and rain-resistant.

MISTRAL PARADE, Min (Poulsen int '01). MY. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 4" SK): Rich yellow fading to cream, 1.5", 6 or more rows of

petals (double), good substance. Low, bushy plant with light-green foliage. No disease, fairly hardy with protection. The colour in the garden is paler than that observed when purchased in bloom as a greenhouse-grown plant. Not very vigorous; wouldn't buy more.

MOONLIGHT AND ROSES, Min (Bridges '98). M, light lavender with rosy edges, darker lavender and lavender overlay, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (7 pls 3 yrs 18" IL): Some fragrance, poor form, average substance. Average growth habit, good foliage. Needs spraying, good hardiness. Has won "Queen" at several shows, but mostly a garden rose,.

OLD COUNTRY CHARM, Min (M. Williams '96). PB, pink with salmon, 30-35 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

ORANGE PATIO WONDER, Min (patio) (Jalbert int '99 CAN). OB. Brisbane (1 pl 2 yrs 14" BC): Lovely frilly bloom, in clusters, constantly in bloom and they never seem to fade. Full, high-centred form; substance is always excellent. Full rounded bush, dark green foliage. Absolutely no disease, excellent hardiness. My favourite for colour, form and constant bloom. It's in a pot and I took a picture in late September—16 perfect little blooms that lasted and lasted. You must get one. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 15" ON): A pretty orange, decorative form, good substance. Spreading growth habit with dark-green foliage. Some mildew, good hardiness. This may not be in the best location—on the south side of a magnolia which may explain its lack of bloom.

OVERNIGHT SCENTSATION, Min (MinFl) (Saville '97). MP, very fragrant. Gallagher (1 pl (left!) 3 yrs 70 cm Japan): Blooms are pink at first and then acquire a slightly smoky overtone. Gorgeous, fat blooms, large for a mini. Blooms are beautiful at every stage and it has a fair repeat. Good substance. Strong though rather open growth; quite tall for a miniature. Foliage is a bit scarce as it gets black spot. It is not winter hardy. I began with 6 plants—one I let endure the first few snows to give it a brief dormancy and then wintered it indoors, and it has rewarded me with many lovely blooms. The other five were buried in the vegetable garden and I lost them all over two winters. Despite its weaknesses, I adore this rose. It has a magnificent fragrance, and makes a grand boutonniere which always attracts comments.

PACIFIC SERENADE, Min (Saville '97 int '98). DY, deep yellow fading to medium yellow, 15-25 petals, fragrant. No reports.

PAINTER'S TOUCH, Min (Laver '98 CAN). YB, rich golden yellow, petals edged in red. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 16" ON): Yellow edged red, large very showy HT shape, 20 petals. Exhibition form, good substance. Bushy growth habit, large dark-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. Good show rose. Like all my

roses (organic) it got black spot, but bounced right back. Will keep.

PEACH FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). OP, orange pink, creamy reverse, gold centres, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (2 pls 4 yrs 15" QC): Beautiful small blooms, 35 petals, orange-pink with cream reverse. HT form, good substance. Bushy growth habit, shiny dark-green foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is very good. Good repeat of lovely attractive blooms. Somerville (2 pls 4 yrs 23"-30" ON): Real peach colour classified as OP. Very double, buds and flowers last a very long time, HT form, 40-50 petals, very pretty colour—like its name. Exhibition form, solid substance. Tall bushy growth habit, shiny dark-green foliage. Some black spot, hardy with protection. My four-year old plant did not get black spot; the three-year old one got a little. Good show rose; great in bouquets; bloom lasts a long time and drops cleanly. Favourite one of that colour. Stanton (1 pl 5 yrs 1' ON): Very attractive bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Bushy growth, shiny dark-green foliage. Some mildew, good hardiness. Like many of the minis, drought and heat were not kind.

PINK PATIO WONDER, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert int '99 CAN). MP. Brisbane (1 pl 2 yrs 14" BC): LP, baby pink. Very double blooms, mostly singles. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Full, branching growth habit with dark-green glossy foliage. Disease-resistant, very good hardiness. A very pretty shade of light pink which fades gently. Very floriferous. I'm very impressed with Brad Jalbert's three Patio Wonders—Red, Pink, and Orange. Actually in bud when I received the three plants and then never out of bloom.

PINK STRIKE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). LP. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Very pretty, HT shape, 20-25 petals, mostly singles not many sprays. Exhibition form, good substance. Low bushy plant, medium-green foliage. Black spots, not very hardy. Lost one plant last year and replaced it—not much growth and am not counting on saving it this year. Stanton (4 pls 2 yrs 8" ON): Pretty pink bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Compact bush, small medium-green foliage. Some mildew, fairly good hardiness. Not a very strong grower, but it is attractive.

POTLUCK BLUE, Min (Laver '95 CAN). M, lavender-blue/silver reverse, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 15" ON): Mauve with silver reverse, 20-25 petals, mostly clusters. Exhibition form, good substance. Bushy growth habit, medium-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. This is a pretty rose in bud, but fully open is rather ugly. I will keep it if it survives, but would not replace. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PURPLE PARADE, Min (Poulsen '95). M, magenta-deep pink, 25 petals. Ouellette (5 pls 4 yrs 8" QC): Deep magenta-pink, 25

petals, fades in hot sun, attractive clusters. Decorative form, very good substance. Bushy, upright growth habit with shiny mid-green foliage. Black spots, excellent hardiness. Excellent, continuous bloom which draws comments from visitors. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PURPLE SUNSET, Min (Mander '92 int '96 CAN). M, bicolour purple/cream reverse. No reports.

RALPH MOORE, Min (Saville '99). MR, dark velvet red/lighter red reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2000. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 22" IL): This rose did not respond well this season. Decker (AK): Slow to start and to recycle. Mildews. Opens quickly.

RED PATIO WONDER, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert int '99 CAN). MR. Brisbane (1 pl 2 yrs 14" BC): Bright red, frilly petals, very longlasting, mostly singles. Decorative form, very double, excellent substance. Bushy, rounded growth habit with dark-green glossy foliage. Very resistant to disease; hardiness is very good. Amazing number of blooms—just never stops and they last and last. I deadheaded every morning. Eye-catching colour, frilly shape attracts everyone.

REIKO, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). PB, medium pink/lighter pink reverse/occasionally flushed mauve, 15-25 petals, sweet fragrance. Brisbane (2 pls 3 yrs 15" BC): PB, warm pink lighter reverse. Beautiful bloom, 15-25 petals, not a heavy bloomer but always 6 or 8 and continuous. Always exhibition form, excellent substance. Round and bushy growth habit with mid-green glossy foliage. Absolutely no disease, very good hardiness. My favourite mini (one in rose bed, one in a pot)—delicate shades of pink, a lovely perfume—what more could you ask? Couldn't recommend more highly—you will fall in love! Graber (2 pls 7 yrs 1' ON): PB, pinky-mauve, delicate colour. Beautiful in bud and bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. Compact growth, dark-green foliage. Needs good cover for winter. Not a strong plant but well worth looking after. Fragrant. Porter (1 pl 8 yrs 6" SK): Warm pink, double, borne singly, rarely blooms. Exhibition form, excellent substance, upright growth, black spots. Fair hardiness with protection. Attracts rose midge and hence few blooms. Seems to lack vigour—only first year performance was good. Somerville (2 pls 1&2 yrs 2' ON): Light and dark pink, exhibition form, excellent substance, not much bloom so far, fragrant. Tall, not bushy growth, with glossy medium-green foliage. Black spots, needs winter protection. A very pretty exhibition rose with less disease-resistance than I like, but will keep. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 18" ON): Very pretty—shapely and a beautiful colour. Exhibition form, good substance. Spreading growth habit, dark-green foliage. Some black

spot. I doubt it is hardy. It is now in a pot in full sun, taken into the greenhouse in winter—it is growing vigorously and blooming profusely. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RISING STAR, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert '95 CAN). PB; white, edged coral pink, 35-40 petals. Brisbane (1 pl 5 yrs 20" BC): White, edged coral pink. Large blooms up to 2", very double, mostly singles on long straight stems. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright, branching growth with medium-green foliage. Disease-free, excellent hardiness. Definitely a patio-type. Always dozens of blooms to greet me every morning. Delightful blend of soft colours—highly recommended. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 20" SK): Creamy pink, deeper pink edges. Double, in clusters, practically continuous this year. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Erect growth, dark-green foliage. No disease, hardy with protection. One of my most vigorous, floriferous and attractive cultivars. Impressed with disease resistance and rose midge doesn't seem to bother it as much as some others. Too tall as front-row mini. Somerville (3 pls 1-2 yrs 30" ON): White with pink edges; gets more pink as it ages. 30-35 petals, mostly singles, longlasting. Exhibition form, very good substance. Tall, not bushy, medium-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. Lovely exhibition rose, always ready for the show—one of my favourites. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 15" ON): Pretty bloom, but not prolific. Exhibition form, good substance. Tall, upright growth, dark-green large foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RIVERDANCE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium pink/cream stripes. Freeman (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): MP with white stripes, excellent high-centred form, very good substance. This is a beautiful mini—I like stripes and I love this one. Somerville (7 pls 3 yrs 20"-25" ON): Pink with cream stripes, 25-27 petals, clusters and sprays, opens a little too fast. Some scent. Exhibition form, very good substance. Bushy plant, shiny dark-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. Laver's best so far. Great little rose, black spot strips the leaves but it comes right back to bloom. Good on the show table if picked at the right time. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 10" ON): Very pretty pink and white stripe. Decorative form, good substance. Compact bush, medium-green small foliage. Some mildew, good hardiness.

RUBY BABY, Min (Christopher '00 int '01) (sport of Hot Tamale). RB (OR). Clausen (8 pls 2 yrs 22" IL): Orange-red, a classy well-shaped bloom. Form can be a winner; very good substance. Disease resistance and hardiness are good. Very bushy plants with many blooms all season.

SANDALWOOD, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). R, russet with lighter edges, 15-25 petals, some fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 4 yrs 10" BC): Semi-double bloom, singles and small clusters, very good substance. Neat, compact growth habit with glossy medium-green foliage. Disease-resistant. Tender—anywhere. Although it is tender it is well worth protecting—I have buried it in a pot in the veggie garden covered with a shovel of earth and it survived; this year I put the pot against a warm wall, under an overhang, wrapped it in four layers of burlap and covered the stems with a shovel of fine earth. The terracotta colour is fascinating—everyone comments. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Interesting and very pretty. Semi-double, good substance. Compact plant, small medium-green foliage. No disease, hardiness is poor. This was another replacement—the third if not the fourth so you know I like it. It is not vigorous or hardy, but it is bewitching. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SCENTSATIONAL, Min (Saville '95). M, light lavender, 6-14 petals, very fragrant. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): Best of the Scentsation Series. Sparse foliage, and may mildew. Outstanding fragrance. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SEATTLE SCENTSATION, Min (Saville '97). PB, yellow, apricot base and mauve pink, 15-25 petals, very fragrant. Graber (2 pls 3 yrs 2' ON): Mauve-pink, white reverse and tips. 36 petals, full bloom, holds well in garden and cut, clusters of three. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit, dark-green foliage. Some black spot, hardy with light cover. Fragrant.

SERENE BOUQUET, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium to dark pink/white reverse, nice fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 5 yrs 1' ON): Mostly sprays, some fragrance. Decorative form, good substance. Upright growth, dark-green-foliage. Some black spot, hardiness is good.

SNOW PARTY, Min (Poulsen int '98). W, near white, 15-25 petals, wild rose scent. No reports.

SPRINGWOOD CLASSIC, Min (Laver '99 CAN) (seedling x seedling). MP, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Stanton (2 pls 6 yrs 10"): A good strong orangey pink, repeats well, shapely, decorative form, good substance. Compact with small medium-green foliage. No disease, good hardiness.

STRIPED FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '99 CAN). RB, very rich stripe, deeper than most, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): Attractive red striped, decorative form, good substance. Vigorous with small shiny foliage. Some black spot, good hardiness. The heat and drought almost did it in, but it is alive for now.

SUMMER FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, red/white striped, delicate fragrance. No reports.

SUMMER WEDDING, Min (Jalbert '95 int '96 CAN). MP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. Stanton (2 pls 5 yrs 10" ON): Lovely colour, decorative form, good substance. A neat and compact plant with small dark foliage. No disease, good hardiness.

SUN CHARIOT, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). MY, bright gold stamens, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Brisbane (1 pl 5 yrs 20" BC): Semi-double, lovely medium yellow, bright gold stamens a bonus. Singles and small clusters, continuous bloom. Cup-shaped decorative form, excellent substance. Tall, rangy growth habit with dark-green glossy foliage. Disease-resistant, good hardiness. Visitors always comment on the lovely colour and the stamens. Another bonus—it's fragrant!. Ouellette (2 pls 6 yrs 18" QC): Singles and semi-doubles, gold stamens. Decorative form, good substance. Bushy, upright growth with medium-green, glossy foliage. Black spots, good hardiness. Tough year for roses and black spot rampant in spite of alternative spraying (fungicides not permitted by the city). Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 20" ON): Pale yellow, opens very fast to flat petals with bright yellow stamens. Decorative form, delicate substance. Dark-green foliage. Black spots, hardy with protection. You have to pick this in tight bud to get it to the show table, then it does exceptionally well. Very thorny. Bounced right back from being stripped of leaves by black spot. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): A good yellow, prolific, decorative form, good substance. Vigorous bush with bright green foliage. Seems disease-resistant, hardiness unknown. Bright, pretty flower—blooms constantly. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUN SPRINKLES, Min (Walden '99 int '01) (Yellow Jacket x seedling). DY, deep yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001, AoE 2001. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 8" SK): A bright, medium yellow, double, borne singly, exhibition form, excellent substance. A compact bushy plant with medium-green, semi-glossy foliage. No disease, hardy with protection. Not as good as the first year—winter set it back considerably. Very slow to come into bloom, but performed well in late July and later. An excellent yellow cultivar—my best. Trim (1 pl 2 yrs 1' AB): Semi-double, very intense yellow bloom. Dark green foliage, mild black spot, fairly hardy. This rose did not survive the first winter and I had to replace it. I like the colour.

SUNSET PARADE, MIN (Poulsen int '02?). MY. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 6" SK): Lemon yellow, slight orange tones in centre. 1" blooms, double, repeats fairly well. Exhibition form, good substance. Compact growth habit with medium-dark, matte foliage. Slight

mildew. An attractive rose. I grew it as a patio rose.

SUPER CASCADE CORAL, Min (Jalbert '96 CAN). OP, coral, 50 frilly petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 4 yrs 1' BC): A warm coral-pink, very frilly petals, slight fragrance. Decorative form, very good substance. Short, bushy growth, cascades with training. Disease-resistant, hardiness is good. I had this rose in a large, footed plastic pot and after three years it had become a reluctant grower and stopped cascading. I cut it back severely and put it in a hanging pot—we'll see!! Graber (1 pl 6 yrs 10"x14" ON): Bright coral-salmon, frilly petals, very double. Decorative form, good substance. Cascades, dark-green glossy foliage. Black spots in the fall. Always in bloom early and into October. Lots of blooms, mostly in sprays. Looks great in a black pot on the back steps—over winters in an unheated hut. Stanton (3 pls 5 yrs 15"-18" ON): Lots of attractive, bright blooms. Decorative form, good substance. Vigorous, spreading growth habit with dark-green foliage. No disease, hardiness is good.

SWEET CAROLINE, Min (Williams '98). RB, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. Clausen (11 pls 2 yrs 2' IL): Many high-centred, well-formed blooms, a great rose. Excellent form, very good substance and growth habit. Can black spot. I like the red blend colour combination. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): Similar colouration to Magic Carrousel and with larger blooms, but not as heavy a bloom production as the "oldster". Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): White flushed with deep pink 2+", in singles and clusters, exhibition form, very good substance. Vigorous growth (tall and wide) with dark-green foliage which is red at first. Needs spraying, hardy with some cover. One of the larger minis, floriferous—a bright show in the garden.

SWEET MELODY, Min (Fischer '98). AB, apricot/light pink, sport of Pierrine. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 18" IL): Orange-pink, nice well formed blooms, average growth, attractive foliage. Average disease resistance, hardiness is good. 'Sweet Melody' is exposed to the winter climate and seems to be hardy.

TOUCHÉ, Min (Laver '95 int '96 CAN). OP, 41+ petals, very fragrant. No reports.

TRICKSTER, Min (Bridges '95). RB, red/white reverse, 28-30 petals, very fragrant. Clausen (10 pls 3 yrs 18"-24" IL): 30 petals, can be high-centred, good substance. A fragrant mini. Average growth habit, nice foliage. Okay disease resistance. I wish my Tricksters had more vigour and bloom power. Sometimes we cannot give up, but have patience. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TROPICAL TWIST, Min (Walden '97). OP, dark orange-yellow, AoE 1997. No reports.

TRUE GOLD, Min (Laver '97 CAN). DY, intense golden yellow, 41 petals, no fragrance. Stanton (2 pls 2 yrs 1' ON): Handsome colour, good size, exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit with good, dark-green foliage. No disease, good hardiness. Like many of my roses, the drought and heat were not kind.

WATER LILY, Min (Jalbert '97 CAN). LP, light pink fading to white, very double. Brisbane (1 pl 2 yrs 16" BC): Pale pink which fades to a delicate ivory. Large cupped blooms, lovely fat buds. Jalbert describes the colour as "porcelain like". Exhibition form, excellent substance. Tall and rangy growth habit with large mid-green foliage. Quite disease-resistant, excellent hardiness. This mini astounded me in its second year—one afternoon I counted 46 blooms and buds, and they held for days and days. The strong rangy plant holds them up so well, I'm delighted with it but give it room—it's definitely a patio type. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 35" ON): Very pale pink to cream. Large exhibition type blooms, singles and many clusters, very good strong substance, long lasting. Tall and bushy with lots of dark-green leaves. No disease, hardy with protection. This rose has proved itself and I am so pleased with it this year—lots of bloom from June until November. I highly recommend this one. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 20"-24" ON): More white than pink for me, prolific. Decorative form, good substance. Vigorous with large, shiny, green foliage. No disease, hardiness is good. Remarkably and delightfully strong, and a wonderful mini. Webster (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Pale apricot centre changing to white on the edges. Clusters of 3-4, 2.5" blooms, 36 petals, HT form, good substance. Strong growth with matte-green foliage. Quite disease-resistant, hardiness unknown. Very vigorous with lots of blooms which last for ages. Blooms turn quite dirty looking and then fall leaving hips—silly name for a rose.

WHITE PATIO WONDER, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert int '99). W. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): White, sometimes flushed with pink, 1.5" in diameter, very double, good substance. Vigorous, dark-green foliage. No disease, hardy. Lots of sprays. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): A good white rose, decorative form, good substance. Upright growth, dark-green foliage. No disease, hardy.

WIND RHYTHM, Min (MinFl) (Jalbert int '01 CAN). OB. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): Medium yellow flushed with red, 2", mostly singles in summer, many sprays in the fall. Very good substance. Tall, upright growth with medium-green foliage. Healthy, hardy. One of my favourite new minis! Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): Exhibition form, good substance. Tall and erect with

matte foliage. No disease, hardy.

WISTFUL, Min (Saville '94 int '95). M, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs AK): A steady producer of shapely blooms. More of a dark pink tint than Vista. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

YEAR 2000, Min (Jalbert '00 CAN). RB, edged bright red, patio type. Brisbane (1 pl 2 yrs 14" BC): Light red/yellow, edged bright red. Large blooms, full-petalled mostly singles. Full, high-centred form, excellent substance. A rangy growth habit with dark-green foliage. Disease-resistant. Good hardiness. One has to learn growing roses the hard way! I had Year 2000 in a large black pot in a rather shady place. Looked very attractive for a month, then stopped blooming. I moved it, then realized that it MUST be in FULL SUN—it's recovering, but hasn't spoken to me for months. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): Handsome blooms, exhibition form, good substance. Compact growth with shiny medium-green foliage. No disease, hardy.